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TRI-LINGUAL

IRONBOUND VOICES

Vol. 3 No. 5 Sept. - Oct. 1980

Parents at Hawkins St. School Win A Victory!



"No More Broken Promises"

by Nancy Zak

"We've got 2 classrooms which were condemned. We've got rats, mice and unsanitary conditions. We've got a ceiling falling in. We say no to all of it. We're not sending our kids back to school until it's safe."

This is how one parent at Hawkin's St. School summed up the situation on September 10 when over 150 parents, students and community supporters picketed outside the school doors.

The parents have been trying for years to get the repair work done. This year the State Board of Education condemned 2 classrooms and parts of the ceiling. The Newark Board of Education promised the parents last March that the work would be done over the summer. They told the parents that there would be no summer program at the school so that the work could be done in the building.

But when September came, the only thing the Board of Education had done was a little painting. For the parents this was not enough.

"The building is deteriorating. Bathrooms are filthy. The heat is bad, so kids sit with their coats on in winter and get sick," said Mrs. Alberta Ricks, Title I Coordinator at the school. "So far we've been fortunate that when the ceilings fell it was **after** school. God forbid it should happen while our kids were inside."

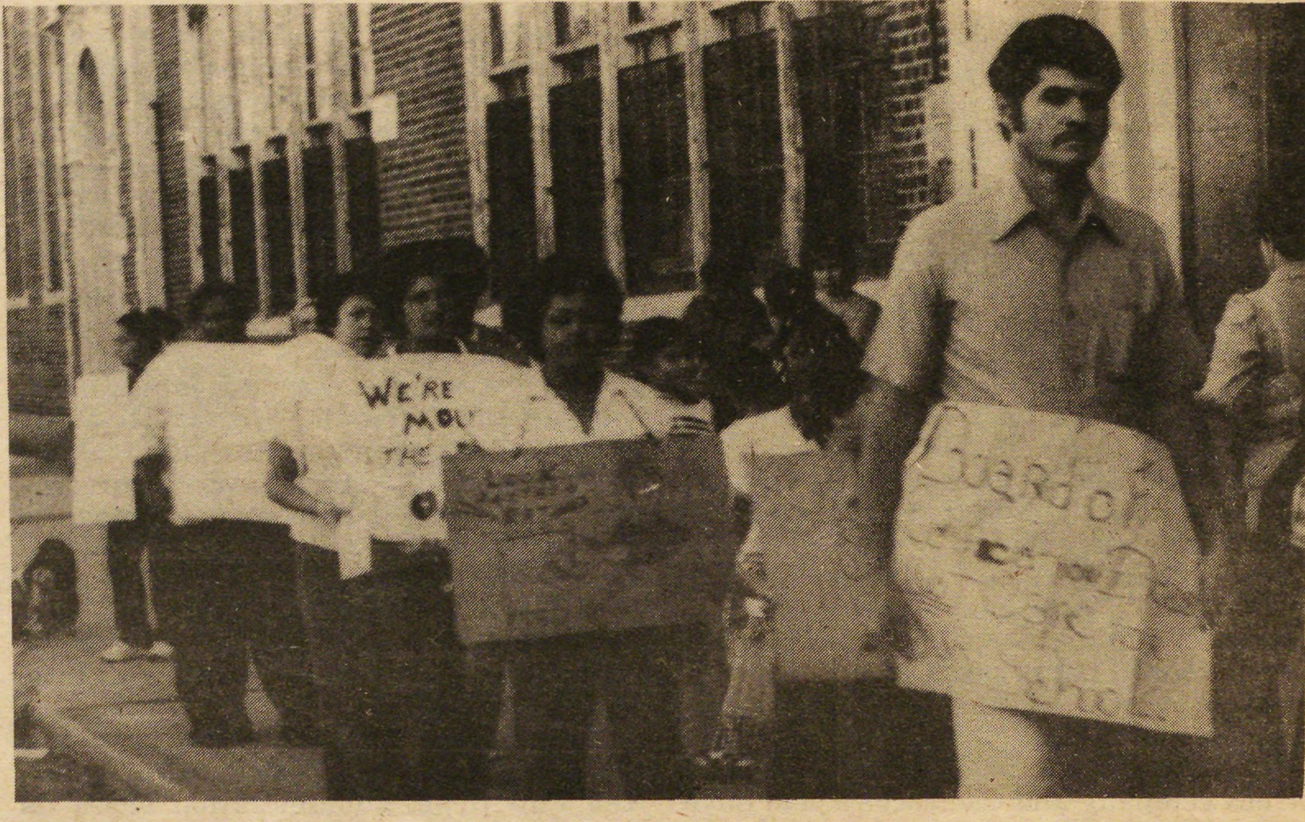
So on Sept. 10, no one went to school at Hawkin's St.

While parents, tudents and supporters marched outside the school shouting, "We want action," parent representatives inside met with Eugene Campbell from the Board of Education. Mr. Campbell was told that no one would go back inside the school until workers were in the bilding to do the necessary work.

Because of the strength and unity of the parents' action, the workers were in the building **the next day** (instead of months and years of talking about the problems.)

Because of the parents' action, on Sept. 11, there were exterminators in the building, all lights were fixed, plumbing was being worked on, and work on the roof began.

When Mr. Campbell said that the 2 classrooms which had been condemned could be used, parents told him they definitely would **not** be used until they were fixed. This means that children will have to be taught in the home economics rooms, which are not really equipped for regular classroom use. But to the parents their children's safety is top priority.



"**You** can pass the buck to someone else," one parent told Mr. Campbell, "but the buck stops with the parents. We want what's best for our kids."

Although the work has begun, some parents are skeptical about whether the building will actually be made safe, and whether all the necessary repairs will be made. Their attitude is based on previous experiences with the Board of Education. One man from Cortland St. told how his house had been bought by the Board 6 years ago. He and his family were forced to move. The board did nothing with the house and eventually rented it to another family. The house on Ferry St. (across from Angelo's) was also emptied by the Board, which let it deteriorate, knocked it down and then did nothing with the property.

In the past, the Board of Education has claimed that it doesn't have enough money to spend on things that parents want. They have cut the number of teachers, supplies, repairs and entire programs. For example, last year the Board cut funding for the Ironbound Community School, a parent-run elementary school on the corner of Lafayette St. and Wilson Ave.

However, at the same time, the Board is busy developing plans for several new schools in Newark. These schools are being built in areas where there are plans for new housing developments. In one block near Broadway, the Board wants to relocate six families in order to get land for future construction.

Like the City Government, the Board of Education seems to target its money not for the city's present population, but for areas which are "ripe" for development for people who may move into Newark in the future(due to the energy crisis.) This may mean that other areas are not getting the services or money they should get, even though neighborhood people are paying the taxes(25% of a tenant's rent goes for taxes.)

Parents and community residents who pay taxes which go into the city budget do not have access to the planning process which decides where their tax money goes, what schools should be built, where industrial development should take place, and many other decisions which have major affects on their lives.

But, as parents and students at Hawkin's St. School have shown, by working together people can get results and make changes.

On Sept. 15, school will resume at Hawkin's St.. Children will go into a building which will be cleaned, repaired and made safe. What could have taken months and years to accomplish, took days. Together, parents, students and community supporters have organized together for action and won a victory!

"We are not going in until everything is done. We have been getting promises and no action."

Lucy Cadorette

I'm out here because my son is supposed to have class in one of the condemned rooms."

Mrs. Bush

"We all want an education, but we want a safe education."

Mrs. Ricks

"I saw a rat eating the wall yesterday."

Robin Sweeper, student

If we were in the school when that ceiling fell, we could have been dead."

Carlos Muriz, student

"Like the song 'We don't need no education' not until they fix up our school."

Madelyn Roman, student

"The windows are busted, and the lights are so bad that we can't see."

Carla York, student

They're Gambling With Our Lives

"How can you think in terms of money when lives are being destroyed?"

This was the question asked by one Elizabeth resident after a fire there killed 3 small children on Sept.3.

On Sept. 5, about 100 people marched outside the City Hall in Elizabeth to protest the fact that the city does not have enough firemen. The demonstration was called by the firemen's union. Members of the Coalition for a United Elizabeth(CUE), other community groups from Elizabeth joined them at City Hall. Representatives from the Newark Coalition for Neighborhoods and the Ironbound Block Association attended in order to show support for residents of another city which is suffering from cuts in municipal services.

"We're out here because we have the same situation," one person from Newark said. "We've had 6 people die in Newark fires since the closing of 3 of our fire companies on June 1."

In Elizabeth, 4 engine companies, a truck company and the rescue squad have been closed. Other companies are being closed for a day at a time depending on how many men short the city is on that day. The men who are working have not been allowed to take their vacation time. Men who retire are not being replaced. Trucks and engines are now going out with only 3 men(it should be 4).

In Newark, people formed the Community Committee for Fire Protection to work with the firemen to monitor the effect of the closing of 3 companies last June 1.

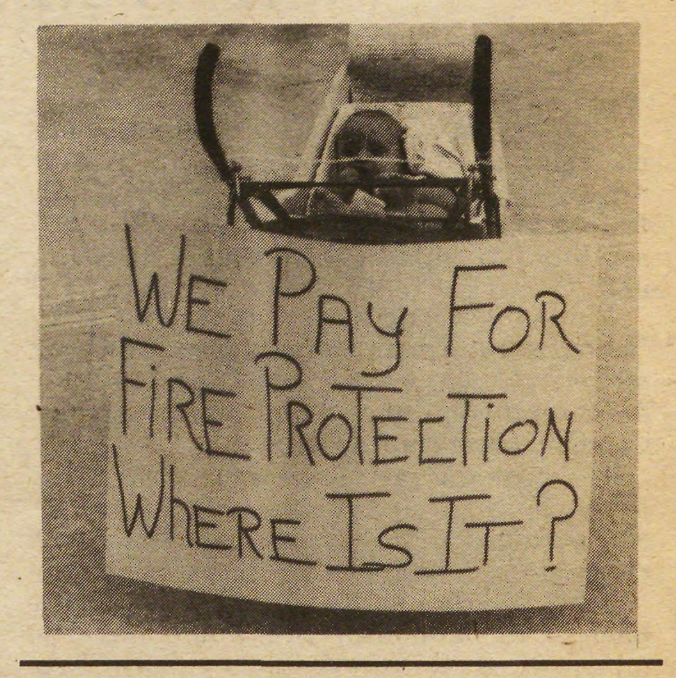
Residents were afraid that the closings would result in greater travel times to fires causing more serious fire damage, loss of lives, additional injuries, and increased workload and stress for firefighters. One company has reported 42 extra runs to fires in a 1 month period due to the closing of the fire companies.

There are also fewer companies available around the city for fire protection. For example, at the fire on August 23, at Art Metals where 13 firemen were injured by toxic chemicals, 11 fire engine companies and 4 trucks(including some Ironbound companies) were involved in fighting the fire. When a second fire started on Cutler St., several other Ironbound companies responded. This left Ironbound with little or no fire protection.

On August 1, the Community Committee requested written information on which the Fire Dept. Administration based its decision to close the fire companies. But the Fire Dept. has not yet responded. We wonder what they're hiding now.

"We keep hearing that more closings are on the way," one person said. "We have no guarantee that they won't close more companies, so we keep watching the situation.

"They're gambling with our lives."



This letter was written by community people concerned about the continuing cut backs in the number of firefighters and equipment. It was printed in the Star Ledger.

Dear Editor,

While the number of fires in Newark is steadily increasing, the number of firefighters and equipment continues to decline. The closing of three fire companies June 1 was just the latest in a series. Fifty-three jobs have been lost this year alone because of the Fire Department's policy of attrition(not replacing men who have retired etc.)

When the level of manpower is this low, it creates additional occupational risk for every other fireman in the city because of added physical and emotional stress in responding to the rising number of fires. It also puts residents' property and lives in increased danger.

For example, since 1975 the total number of fires has risen each year. In 1978, there were more than 1,800 fires in occupied buildings in Newark. There are more than 2,000 vacant buildings in Newark, most of them fire traps sitting open and unsecured, next to people's homes.

In 1979, Newark suffered more than 1,700 arson fires, and Newark has the highest fire death rate in the nation. By every measure, the evidence points to the need for more, not fewer, firefighters.

In a few weeks, the city of Newark will lose its last excuse for not hiring firefighters. A new examination for people who want to become firefighters will be given this fall. In the past, the city has claimed that it could not hire firefighters because it was under a government order to increase the number of minority firemen. The examination this fall should satisfy the government requirement.

Recruiting for the test is not enough. The city must make a commitment **now** to hire 200 qualified applicants who pass this test. Instead of a policy of attrition - not hiring people to replace firefighters who retire - the city should bring the number of firemen to a level that will mean real fire protection for the people of Newark.

If this does not happen, not only will it be a case of raising applicants' expectations with no solid intentions of meeting them, it will also continue to put our firemen in a situation of serious occupational risk and our residents in a continued state of fear and danger.

The city must do more than recruit for a test. It must actually hire people who pass it, or this will just be another of the promises to the people of Newark - promises of jobs - promises of services - promises that are never kept.

Nancy Zak
Community Committee for
Fire Protection in Newark

EDITORIAL

During times like the present when gas is so expensive, and the price of cars goes up and up. We need affordable, comfortable, safe public transportation. The more people use public transportation the less we have to worry about pollution in the air, costs for repairing streets, and inflation. But, people can only use public transportation if it's there, and the buses come often enough so that the waiting time is not too long. This is especially true for senior citizens whose health can be harmed by standing and waiting for a bus on a cold or wet day.

Residents of Newark have rights - and transportation is one of them!



Cutbacks in Bus Service

On Sept. 17, Ironbound people attended hearing to protest changes and cutbacks in bus service. N.J. Transit is proposing changes and cutbacks for routes all around the city of Newark. In Ironbound, the No. 22 bus would be discontinued.No. 34 buses would be rerouted, they would no longer serve Chapel St. but would instead replace the No. 25 bus which serves McWhorter St. and South St.

Vic De Luca, from the Ironbound Community Corporation, spoke against the rerouting of the No. 34 bus, which is currently used by people in the Chapel St. and Fleming Ave. area. Many of these people are senior citizens and people without cars, who must rely on the bus to do their shopping, to get to the bank, or go to the doctor. Without the No. 34, the only bus serving the area will be the No. 1. The increased time standing and waiting for a bus will be a real hardship. It will make it harder than ever for people to move around.

Over 500 Ironbound people signed a petition protesting the loss of the No. 22 bus. which serves Lafayette and Magazine Sts. among others.

Mrs. Marie Chaplinski-Tiernan who organized the petition drive said that the No. 22 serves many people who work or go to school in other parts of the city. It would mean that these people would have to transfer and pay higher costs for their transportation. The petitions, along with letters of support from some elected officials were presented at the hearing.

"We pay taxes," Mrs. Tiernan said. "I'm tired of them taking things away from us."

The cuts in bus service are part of a pattern Newark residents are familiar with. Over the last few years, residents have seen cutbacks in schools, police, fire protection, air pollution inspectors, code enforcement and other needed municipal services. At the same time taxes will be going up under the reevaluation.

N.J. Transit said they will "consider" people's comments before making a final decision about the routes.

Additional comments can be sent to Albert Hasbrou,N.J. Transit, Aspen House, P.O. Box 10009, Newark, N.J.

If you object to these cuts in service write or call him!

Who Endangers Health and Safety?

The following letter was sent to the Newark Star-Ledger on Sept. 23, 1980 to respond to their editorial on airplane noise in Ironbound.

To the Editor:

We thank you for your support, in your editorial of Sept. 19, for the "stringent enforcement of the alternate landing approach at Newark Airport" as a solution to the problem of airplane noise over the Ironbound section of Newark.

However, a few things need clarification. At No time did our balloon demonstration pose any potential safety hazard. We received permission from the Federal Aviation Administration(FAA) to release 200 small balloons - "we would have no objection to the toy balloon release.". As prearranged with the FAA, Teterboro Flight Service Station was contacted before the balloon release and they rerouted incoming plane flights to over the Pulaski Skyway. When the large balloon was accidently released, no plane was within miles. Yet the officials at the airport are making a big thing of it. Is this so they can make people think we are crazies who don't care if a plane crashes? We are the last ones to want to endanger aircraft safety over our homes.



It is precisely because of our concern with safety and health that we want aircraft rerouted. Studies done in Los Angeles, London and Tokyo have shown that noise-induced stress can lead to problems from high blood pressure to alcoholism. Other studies have shown airplane noise to cause birth defects, low birth weight and learning disability. An informal study done in one of the elementary schools in Ironbound showed a loss of 5 hours per week of classroom time. Multiplied by hundreds of children, the loss of educational time is clearly intolerable. The Department of Transportation ranked Newark Airport fourth worst in the nation according to the number of people affected by noise, and the Airport is still growing.

Does anybody really think that we would carry on balloon protests and other such actions if we were able to stop the flights over our homes by trusting the officials' words that the planes will be rerouted? From the evidence of past broken promises, we can see that it's more effective to take matters into our own hands. When we first met with officials in January, 1978, they said they were sympathetic to our problem and were studying solutions. Two and one-half years and many meetings later, they're still "sympathetic" and "still studying". Well they haven't done their homework, because other airports have come up with ways to deal with this problem.

In the Washington, D.C. Airport, there is a curfew after which planes cannot land. In other airports, certain types of planes aren't allowed to land at all. And the Newark Airport's own alternative landing approach would work if it were enforced.

Instead of negotiating in good faith, Alan Sagner, Director of the Port Authority, threatens us with court injunctions against our legal protests. He and other officials choose to harass us, and make us appear to be threatening air safety, rather than meet their obligation to our safety and health.

The Port Authority, which pays the City of Newark only a million dollars in lieu of taxes, less than two tenths of one per cent of the value of it's property, while our services are being cut for lack of money, is telling us that it will call the law on us if we don't behave and do as it says.

We cannot wait for the airport noise to be resolved at the federal level. We saw how the powerful airline lobbies were able to delay implementation of the"quiet fleet noise rule of 1976" from a start up date of 1981 until 1988. Obviously their money talks.

We won't be quiet while these large corporations are blasting at our lives. We won't shut up and go away. As long as the FAA, Port Authority and the airlines ignore the sensible solutions to the problem, we will be forced to continue our protests.

If the Port Authority would spend some of the money we pay for tolls to put in a new electronic guidance system over the Pulaski Skyway for the planes, if the airlines would spend some of the money we spend for airfares on quieter aircraft, then we could save the money it's costing us to fix our cracking foundations, we could save the money we must pay for doctor's bills due to the noise, and we could also stop the losses in our children's educations that the noice causes.

We will continue our protests until there is "quiet over Ironbound". We will not spend another two and one half years listening to hot air from airport officials.

Arnold Cohen
for the Airplane
Planning Committee

Give *Us* A Break

by Madelyn Hoffman

Did you know that while your city government cries out about the lack of money it has available for city services, and while it claims that city residents must expect to pay higher taxes if they want the current low level of essential city services to be maintained, major corporations like Prudential, Englehard, First National State Bank and Aspen are asking for and getting tax breaks and tax exemptions?

These tax breaks are the result of tax appeals by corporations. Last year(1979), out of a sample of 521 cases where properties were worth $50,000 or more, the city of Newark lost $23,684,300 of assessed property value. Since the property tax is figured at about 10%(one dollar for every 10 dollars) this means that about $2.3 million in tax revenues never made it to the city for the year 1979.

This figure represents about 3% of the total amount of taxes collected in 1979. If this has been going on for the last 10 years, it means that there was a one third decrease in assessed valus due to corporations using the tax appeals process.

It is interesting to note that for 1979 alone, the insurance companies (Prudential, Mutual Benefit Life and Aetna Life among others) received $2,058,800 of deductions on assessed value of their property. Banks (First National State, U.S. Savings Bank, Nutley Savings and Carteret among them) received $1,360,900 in deductions on their assessed values. And chemical/metal/plastics companies received $1,911,400 of deductions on assessed value.

Combined with the deductions granted to PSE&G, Westinghouse, General Electric, American Petroleum Corp., Gulf Oil and Federal Oil, almost 25% of all reductions were granted on 11% of the 521 appeal cases studied.

Some go up, some go down.

It is clear from these figures that reevaluation of commercial and industrial properties does not always have the effect that reevaluation has on residential properties. Homeowners who have received a new tax assessment from PR Jacobs can attest to that. Assessed values for homeowners are tripling, increasing at a rate which no homeowner can afford. Homeowners are fighting for a moratorium on reevaluation for the next 5 years so they can hold onto their homes. At the same time that homeowners are fighting a reevaluation which is seen by the State as the only way to "equalize" taxes paid throughout the county and the State, big corporations whose assets run into billions of dollars are appealing to the county to give them "a break".

They can't afford to pay so much money in taxes. Imagine -- Prudential, Englehard, First National State Bank, Aspen Co, to name a few, needing tax breaks so they can continue to operate at enormous profits!

"We Want What We're Paying For"

"The garbage isn't collected. The compactor is broken. There are only 4 men working maintenance, instead of 7. If the hinge is off your window, there's nobody to fix it."

"We're paying our rent. Why shouldn't we get the things we pay for?"

The speaker is Elsie Eatman, Vice President of the Pennington Court Tenants Association.

On September 1, residents of Pennington Court began a rent strike to get their landlord, the Newark Housing Authority (NHA) to provide the services they are paying rent for.

The tenants are demanding that the NHA exterminate in the buildings and fix the broken windows, bad wiring, leaky roofs and compactors. They are asking for security guards and maintenance crews to be assigned 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. They also want the grounds repaired and garbage pick-ups increased.

"All of these things are in our lease," one resident said, "but we're not getting them. All the things we're fighting for are essential services."

Other people in public housing from around the City have also charged NHA with not meeting its lease agreements in providing security and upkeep for its buildings.

Last March, Ironbound United Neighbors(senior citizens from FDR and Hyatt Ct. apartments) attended an NHA Board meeting wearing paper chains to symbolize their feelings of being "chained inside their apartments". They were demanding security guards.

People from Felix Fuld apartments also came to the meeting and had similar demands. Starting on Oct. 1, residents at Kretchmer Homes will be on rent strike, and the tenant groups in other public housing around the City are considering the same step.



On Sept. 16, 50 residents of public housing attended a meeting with the Board of Commissioners of the Housing Authority. Wearing signs saying, GIVE US SERVICES, THEN WE WILL GIVE YOU RENT, the tenants said that they would not pay rent until the conditions were improved.

"Our roof leaks like a seive. We have a serious gas leak. We're either going to get blown up or drown," said one resident from Kretchmer Homes.

One tenant told about how her small son almost fell down the elevator shaft at Kretchmer Homes when the elevator doors opened but the elevator was no stopped on that floor.

Mr. Buck, NHA Director, gave the usual excuse saying that there is no money to do the necessary maintenance and repairs.

During the last few years, the Housing Authority has cut back its security force and maintenance crews drastically. However, Mr. Buck found money to hire 4 administrators at salaries of over $30,000.

Last year, NHA received a $600,000 increase in CDBG money without saying how the money would be spent. An extremely high percentage of the NHA budget goes for administrative costs. As one resident charged, "NHA has consultants consulting with consultants who never consult with us."

Questions were also raised by the tenants about NHA's development activities. During the board meeting, NHA approved resolutions for development of new housing and office buildings. NHA is also involved in buying and selling land for industrial development.

One area in which this is happening is the Meadowlands in Ironbound.NHA (using our tax dollars) buys land and then sells it to large corporations like Gulf Oil, Amco Oil, 3M Co.,at a reduced cost. The difference between the price NHA pays for the property and the price they sell it is paid for with our tax dollars.

Residents expressed concern that money which should be going to public housing for needed services is going instead to corporations and developers, as well as to high paid administrators.

At the Board meeting, the Housing Authority refused to answer questions about possible mis-management or how their money was being spent.

The only thing they wanted to discuss was a trip to Washington to ask HUD for more money - not what is happening here in Newark with the money they now have.

Residents are willing to go to Washington, but were quick to state that the Board should have taken steps long ago to deal with the conditions in Public Housing.

When Board President Beatty asked that all tenants continue to pay rent, the people refused. "We've had enough,"they said.

The tenants will not pay rent until conditions improve. They will pay rent when "they get what they're paying for."

Coming Events At Newark Coalition for Neighborhoods

Oct.21

Displacement in Newark

Take a look at the economic forces at work that are pushing people out of neighborhoods, where they've lived for years.

Oct. 28

No heat, no hot water?

What are your rights as a tenant this winter? How can you guarantee you're not kept in the cold and dark this year.

Nov. 4

Taxes: Who pays? Who Doesn't? A look at the tax reevaluation issue and an overview of the biggest businesses in Newark that are tax exempt, tax delinquent, or that have been granted tax appeals (lowering their taxes.)

Nov. 11

Economic Development vs. jobs for residents.

Millions of dollars of our tax money is given each year to corporations, yet residents still can't find jobs.

All of these events will be held at NCN 38 1/2 Walnut St. Newark(right by the Post Office.) They will begin at 7:30pm.

Federal Employees and Friends

This year the Ironbound Community Corporation is included in the Combined Federal Campaign. This is the federal employee payroll deduction plan for contributions to non-profit, charitable organizations. Federal employees can now designate that their charitable donations go to the Ironbound Community Corporation.

These donations will be used to help continue the programs offered to Ironbound residents in education, child care, recreation, health care and neighborhood development. Please tell your friends and fellow federal employees that they have an opportunity to contribute to an important effort to improve the Ironbound.

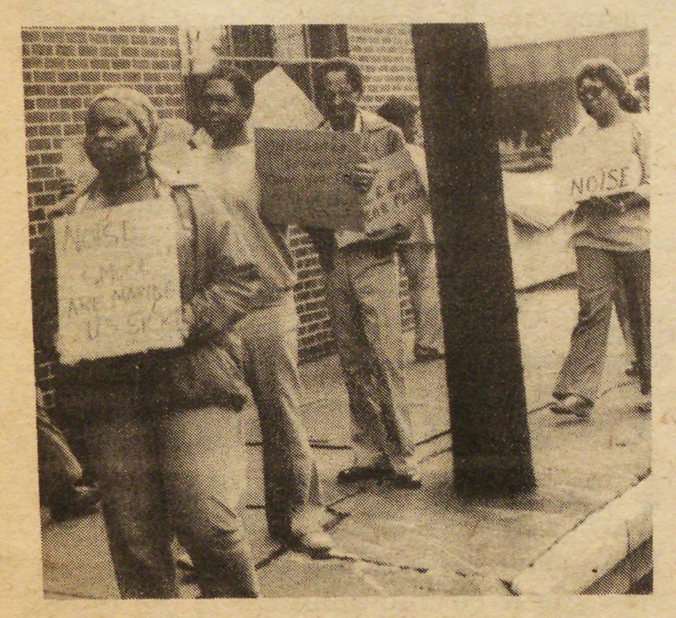
Please help us by designating your payroll contributions to the **Ironbound Community Corporation. Designate No. 1501.**

Thank you.

Residents of Vincent St. Say *Enough!*

On Sept. 11, more than 40 people from the Vincent St. area met to talk about the problems in their area and what could be done about them. People talked about Hurley Forge and the noise and air pollution it causes. Pollution from other sources was also discussed. The group plans to keep meeting and to organize a block association to try to improve conditions in their area. Since that day they have tried several times to talk with Mr. Hurley; he has refused. On two occasions people held a demonstration in front of Hurley Forge. An officer from the Department of Environmental Protection has since visited Mr. Hurley. The residents are now waiting to see what action the officer will take.

The petition below was written by Vincent St. residents.:





We the undersigned concerned people of the Vincent Street area are fed up with the conditions we have to live with because of Hurley Forge.

Fumes from the forge are released from 4:30a.m. umtil evening. It comes through our windows and into our yards. The fumes make us choke, make it difficult to breathe, and make us and our children sick. Sometimes the fumes are so thick we cannot see.

Not only do we have to put up with the fumes, we also suffer from the vibrations from the plant. The heavy pounding begins in the morning and lasts all day. Our houses shake and our windows vibrate. It makes it impossible to sleep during the day for those people who work at night. One person's foundation even collapsed because of the vibrations. It makes us nervous and sick being exposed to this constant noise!

After we put up with all of these fumes and noise for years, we were disgusted to read in the Star-Ledger how Mr. Hurley thinks about people who live in the Ironbound. Mr. Hurley said, "If someone with a local address comes applying for a job, we do not hire them. First, they are uneducated and second of all, they stay a short time, learn where you store your equipment and after a while they leave and come back to rip you off."

We know that this is an insult to people in the Ironbound, especially to young people who are looking for work anywhere. Mr. Hurley does not live in Ironbound or even in Newark. He does not care about people here. We live here, and we care. We care about our young people without jobs. We care about our neighborhood and the conditions we have to live with day to day.

Mr. Hurley says people here are "uneducated". We are educated enough to demand that Mr. Hurley clean up the unhealthy conditions he is causing.

Now Coming To Our Area!
Toxic Wastes From 5 States

by Arnold Cohen & Bob Cartwright

As if things weren't dangerous enough for us already, Port Newark may become the place where ships will be loaded with toxic chemical wastes which will then be burned at sea.

Under plans beig developed by At-Sea Incinerator Co., deadly chemicals would be brought from Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Deleware, Maryland and other parts of New Jersey - as if we didn't have enough here already!

200,000 metric tons of these chemicals would pass through this area each year. There would be the constant danger of an accident either when the trucks drive through our area(remember what happened 2 months ago at the George Washington Bridge), or while chemicals are stored in a large tank farm, or while they're being loaded onto the ships.

Recently, there have been cases of ships carrying oil being involved in accidents at sea. Also, chemicals being transported by train or truck do spill. If either of these situations occur, hundreds of thousands of people will be endangered. Spills of hazardous chemicals have caused deaths, sickness, often illnesses or cancer have developed many years later. In some cases people have had to be evcuated from their homes. (Can you imagine evacuating Newark or Jersey City using Route 22 or 1&9.) The location of this kind of dangerous operation in a densely populated area like Newark does more than raise serious questions it demands serious answers.

On August 11, a group of people including representatives from the Ironbound Community Health Project, Coalition for a United Elizabeth, the New Jersey Committee on Occupational Safety and Health and *Ironbound Voices*, met with Donald Henry, executive Vice-President of At-Sea Incinerators.

Mr. Henry tried to assure the group that everything would be done to make the project safe. However, he recognized that accidents do happen, and that he couldn't guarantee that there wouldn't be any.

Mr. Henry's company would be carrying 4 different insurance policies of $50 million each against the occurence of an accident. Why would the company need accident insurance if the project is safe?

The groups who were at the meeting plan to hold a public hearing in Ironbound in October to let everyone know about the plans of At-Sea Incinerators and the potential danger for Ironbound.

For more information, call the Ironbound Health Project at 589-4668.

MEDICAID CHANGES

If you have applied for Medicaid in the past and were turned down, you may want to apply again.

The new income guidelines for a single person living alone to be eligible are $261 per month, and for a couple, $369 a month.

Medicaid pays for the health care of low-income aged, blind or disabled persons, as well as recipients of Aid to Dependent Children(welfare), and SSI(Supplementary Security Income.)

Even with these increases, very few people are eligible to get Medicaid. Yet the costs for health care are rising for everyone. Unlike many countries, the United States does not have a health care system which guarantees that people get taken care of when they are sick. Instead we have welfare for the rich - the government subsidizes research in health care which serve only those who have enough money to pay for them. This must change!

In the meantime, Medicaid can help some people. For more information call 589-4668.



Atlantic City Here We Come!

More than 40 senior citizens went to Atlantic City by bus on Aug. 21. The trip was sponsored by the Ironbound Community Corp..

The seniors, from Brill St., F.D.R., Hyatt Ct., Fleming Ave. and the surrounding streets, strolled the boardwalk, tried the one-armed bandits and had a good time! Too bad there weren't any million dollar winners!



Industrial Development - Can We Live With It?

Will new industrial development in this neighborhood be done in a way which will make it worse for people who live here?

Since Feb. 1979, residents have been concerned about the sale and development of the Ballantine properties. Residents knew that the new owners, R.A.R. Inc. would be getting federal money to develop their project and were required to get community input.

In letters and meetings with those involved in the Ballantine sale, neighbors asked that first priority be the demolition of the "Ballantine Ruins" as quickly and as safely as possible. The ruins have been an ugly and unhealthy presence in the neighborhood for years.

Instead of beginning with the demolition, R.A.R. chose to concentrate its first efforts on fixing up a building on Raymond Blvd. between Richard and Schalk Sts. in order to have it rented sooner. The rent from this building will be added to the approximately $1.5 million in rent which R.A.R. collects every year on the Ballantine properties. (In 1 year R.A.R. will get back in rents more than 5 times the amount of money it originally invested in the project.)

R.A.R.'s decision to fix up the Richard St. building caused a chain reaction of problems for the people in the neighborhood. Previously, Petrillo Beer Co. had used the building on Richard St. to store its trucks overnight. Now they had to move out. They applied for a zoning variance to park their trucks on Schalk St. - right up against the wall of a home. (This lot had been the site of homes that had been damaged in a fire.) The new rentor for the Richard St. building would be Ninco Shredding Company, which applied for a zoning variance to take apart, repair, and sell used buses.

Both of the cases for the zoning variances were heard before the Board of Adjustment on May 13. More than 60 people from Richard and Schalk Sts. and members of the Ironbound Block Association attended.

Residents stated that the Beer Company's trucks would definitely create a noise and air pollution problem for the family which has to eat, breathe and sleep next door; lower their property value; cause parking problems on the street; and ignore the fact that Schalk St. is primarily residential.

Neighbors also voiced concerns about Ninco Shredding Company's plans to repair buses, because of the added noise, the lack of parking in the area, danger of chemicals and increased heavy traffic on the street.

Despite the strong objections of the resident's, both of these variances were granted "It was all decided beforehand," one resident said in disgust after the hearing.

However, the people present did succeed in getting some conditions imposed. For example, Petrillo Beer Company was forced to build a fence between its trucks and the home next door.

Runaround

Ten days later the Block Association filed an appeal, intending to bring the issue of the effects on people and their homes to City Council. The attitude of some City Officials seemed to be: "How do you prevent citizens from using their rights?" The answer was, "Try not to tell them anything." and "Tell them something different every time they ask."

For the next few months, the group waited for the City Clerk's office to set the date for the appeal hearing. They were told that the delay was due to the fact that they could not get a transcript of the May 13 hearing because they did not live within a 200 foot radius of the Richard St. property. (The Ironbound Block Association **did** have members living within this area.) When a member of the Block Association who lived within the 200 foot radius finally went up to the Clerk's office, *she was told a different story* - that she had "missed the deadline."

On August 13, angry Block Association members took their case to the City Council and demanded to know what was going on. They said that they had not been told about any deadline initially. None of the letters they had received from the City Clerk's office mentioned the deadline. "They didn't tell us about any deadline, **until it was too late**," one resident said. "Who are these City officials working for the corporations or us taxpayers?"

Residents demanded to know what the City Council was going to do, and stressed that steps shoud be taken so that the situation would not happen again.

A spokesperson for the Block Association said:

> *"People have a right to know for themselves what the process is for a zoning appeal, or for any other procedure they are involved in - whether it is how to bring a code violation complaint against a landlord or corporation, how to file a complaint about garbage not being picked up, how to find out what their tax money is being used for, or how to file a tax appeal.*
>
> *"There was nothing mysterious about the City Clerk's office taking our $20 fee to file the appeal. There should be nothing mysterious or confusing or misleading about the rest of the procedure. That is, unless the City* ***does not want people to know*** *what is involved."*

Although the call for clear information for citizens was supported by several Councilpersons, nothing was done to require that City officials provide citizens with information on this kind of procedure. The Council took no action on the Richard St. case, except to ask for a legal opinion. They refused to hear the appeal saying the deadline had passed.

Even though no appeal will be heard, neighbors have filed complaints with the code enforcement department. They say Ninco is already violating some of the conditions on which it got its variance in addition to other city laws.

Meanwhile, the Ballantine ruins are still standing. Neighbors have some concern about the safety of the way the demolition is being done(see box.) Additional debris which was dumped on the Ferry St. lot from the demolition of St. James Church has still not been cleared away. The people of Richards and Schalk Sts. have new problems, **but R.A.R. still keeps collecting its rents.**

"They plan to develop this area industrially and make it so miserable that we'll all leave," said one neighbor. "But this is a residential neighborhood *too!* We're staying and fighting for a decent place to live."



Is It Safe?

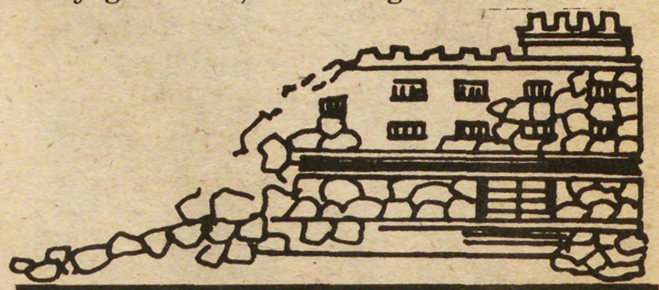
Is the demolition job being done by RAR on the Ferry St. Ballantine building safe? Many residents don't think so.

"A big board had fallen over with rusty nails sticking up 6 inches. Imagine somebody running over those nails," one resident said.

"There are piles of bricks and nails all over the place," another person commented.

The sidewalk along Ferry St. has not been closed off. Both the sidewalk and the street are heavily traveled. The job has taken months and garbage has piled up. Children can easily get into the area. Residents are worried about them getting hurt, or about falling bricks or other debris. They want the area cleaned up and proper precautions taken.

"It's only a matter of time before somebody gets hurt," one neighbor said.



Lifeline Utility Credit Program

You may be eligible for a $125 credit on your gas & electric bills.

You are eligible if you are 65 years of age or older and your income is $9,000 or less for a single person, or $12,000 or less for a couple. If you are already enrolled in the Pharmaceutical Assistance to the Aging Program(PAA), or are receiving Suplimentary Security Income(SSI), Medicaid, or Medical Assistance to the Aging(MAA) Program, you are eligible and should be receiving an application form in the mail. If you don't get one call Pat Danielak at 344-7210 or visit our office at 95 Fleming Ave..

If you have not applied for the PAA program and you think that you might be eligible you should also call Pat or visit us.

You may also be eligible for the Utility Credit if you are under age 65, but you are receiving Social Security Disability. You can also come to our office for more information or an application form.

call: 344-7210

visit: Ironbound Information Center
95 Fleming Ave.

Money Available

The Ironbound Community Corporation has received a private foundation grant to work with neighborhood people to improve the Ironbound community. Under Project SNAP (Stimulating Neighborhood Action Process) the Ironbound Community Corporation will make donations to neighborhood groups like block clubs, senior citizen clubs, tenant groups, etc.. The donations have a maximum of $125 and they can be up to a $2 to $1 matching basis. For example, if a group raised $25 on its own, it could apply for a donation of up to $50.

The Community Corporation will also make funds available to individuals in the neighborhood to take courses, attend workshops or conferences and participate in training. Training funds have a maximum of $75 per person, and each person getting these funds will have to share their experiences with others.

If you or your group is interested in either of the above, please contact Vic De Luca at 95 Fleming Ave. or at 344-7210.



The Ironbound Children's Center, started in 1969 by community people, continues to provide child care for 60 Ironbound children. The program allows parents to remain working while their children are given supervision and pre-school education.

Signed, Sealed & Delivered

Labor Struggle in the Post Office

by John Dillon

On Friday, Sept. 12, a group of people saw a showing of the video-tape "Signed, Sealed & Delivered" at the Ironbound Community School. They saw how postal workers are fighting for higher wages (to keep up with inflation), improved safety conditions, and the rehiring of 200 workers who were unjustly fired.

In 1978, the American Postal Workers Union staged a number of wildcat strikes throughout the United States. When the Postmaster General saw how effective the strikes were, he harrassed the striking workers by filming them on the picket lines. After the strike was over, 200 of the workers were fired. The fired workers then formed the Postal Workers Defense Committee.

The committee started to put considerable pressure on the leaders of their union. The pressure worked. They managed to have one of their members elected as an executive of the union and forced the union to re-negotiate their contract. Some of the 200 workers who were fired were re-hired but 107 are still unemployed or have moved to other jobs.

The Postal Workers Defense Comm. continued their struggle for improved safety conditions and the reinstatement of the fired workers, but it took the tragic death of Michael McDermott, a 25 year old mail handler from Jersey City, who was sucked into a conveyor belt and crushed to death, to bring their hazardous working conditions to national attention.

Interviews with other workers showed how the management had taken away the safety devices from the conveyor belt, in order to speed up the flow of mail.

A few weeks earlier, a foreman had been demoted for closing down the area where Michael McDermott worked, because he thought it was unsafe for anyone to work there.

OSHA inspectors found that many of the safety codes had been violated, and they ordered the shutdown of the place until they could conduct a full investigation.

Signed, Sealed & Delivered is about postal workers, but it is also about ordinary workers everywhere who are organizing for safe and healthy working conditions.

There are many parallels between the postal workers and the Ideal Toy workers here in Ironbound.

The postal workers have been fighting for two years to get their jobs back, the Ideal Toy workers have just begun. The solidarity shown by the postal workers shows that the struggle for human rights (especially in the workplace) will be a hard struggle, but one worth fighting for.

This was the first in a series of video-tapes and movies to be presented by the Ironbound Cultural Committee and the Ideal Toy Workers for a Better Contract.



Garden Corner

by Dirk Ten Wolde

We are now entering the end of our growing season. It will be time to clean up everything that has finished producing.

Cut up the old plants and distribute them on top of the soil. Any plants that have bugs, worms, or eggs on them should be burned or thrown into empty boxes along with the garbage you have.

After this has been done, collect dry leaves and break up or crunch them on top of the soil. This will make a good fertilizer for next year. After this has been done, cultivate the land with a garden fork and dig and turn over the soil about 10 inches deep. Leave the garden in this condition so that the soil will be aerated and the nitrogen in the air can penetrate into the soil for next spring.



In places where you still have vegetables growing, cover (mulch) the vegetables with leaves about 7 or 8 inches high and hold the leaves down with branches or something similar. This will keep the frost out of the ground and protect your vegetables. The snow on top of this will also protect your crop. Put sticks at the beginning of your rows so that when you pick up the blanket of leaves you can pick whatever you want to use. This should be done about the end of October, before the frost sets in.

I sincerely hope that I have been some help to my neighbors and readers of these articles, and I wish to thank the people that have given me so many nice comments on my garden and my articles.Last, but not least, I thank the people that have done such a good job in setting up these articles for me.

Special Thank You
to Dirk Ten Wolde for his series of articles *Garden Corner*. Our gardens were better because of Dirk's advice.



They Wanted Work

Baltimore has about 40,000 unemployed workers. Many newspapers and T.V. stations, politicians and corporate executives say that these people are unemployed because they don't want to work.

In mid-September, about 15,000 people, mostly young Blacks, showed up to apply for 70 low paying clerical and manual labor jobs at the Social Security Offices.

This should prove once and for all that the vast majority of people, young or old, Black, White or Puerto Rican are unemployed because there are not enough jobs to go around. Our economic system cannot provide jobs for all those who want to work.

Jogar Com As Nossas Vidas

"Como te podes lembrar de dinheiro quando se destroem vidas?"

Esta foi a pregunta feita por um residente de la Elizabeth quando num incendio lá morreram 3 crianças.

No dia 5 de Setembro 100 pessoas desfilaram em frente da camara municipal de Elizabeth a protestar a falta de bombeiros. A demonstração foi organizada pela união dos bombeiros. Membros da coligação para Elizabeth Unida, outros grupos comunitarios, Coligação dos Bairros de Newark, Associação Ironbound Block estiveram presentes a apoiar os residentes doutra cidade que está a sufrer cortes nos serviços municipais.

"Nós estamos aqui porque temos a mesma situação," um individuo de Newark disse. "Morreram-nos 6 pessoas em incendios em Newark desde que fecharam 3 das nossas companhias em 1 de Junho."

Em Elizabeth 4 companhias motobombas, 1 companhia motorizada, e uma esquadra de socorro terminaram. Outras companhias encerram um dia de cada vez dependendo no numero de homens que a cidade tem de falta nesse dia. Os homens que estão ao serviço não conseguem tirar ferias. Os homens que se aposentam não são substituidos. Motobombas e outros carros saem com 3 homens em vez de 4, como é devido.

Em Newark formou-se uma Associação da comunidade de protecção contra fogo para trabalhar com os bombeiros e verificar o efeito do encerramento de 3 companhias no dia 1 de Junho.

Os residentes estavam com receio que os encerramentos resultassem em demoras de acudir aos incendios causando mais prejuizos e perdas de vida, excessos de trabalho e esforço para os bombeiros. Uma companhia acusou 42 saidas extras no periodo de um mês devido aos encerramentos.

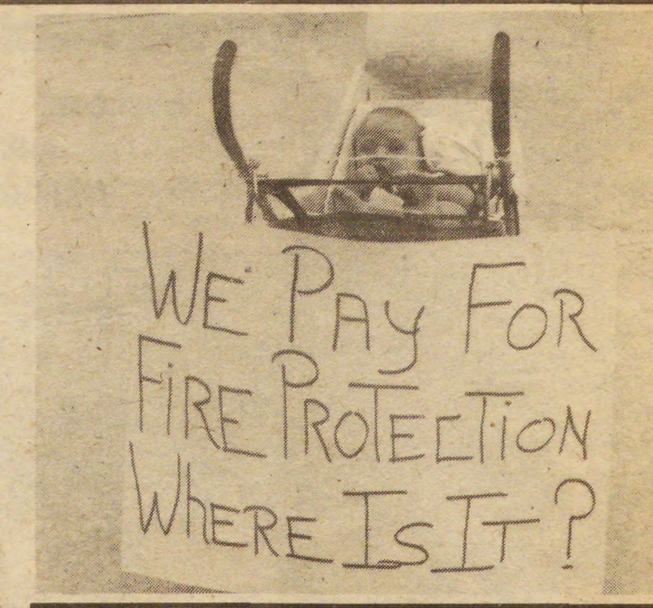
Há tambem menos companhias prontas a servir na cidade.

Por exemplo, no incendio da "Art Metals" em 23 de Agosto, aonde 13 bombeiros foram vitimas de intoxicação quimica, 11 companhias e 4 carros estiveram présentes alguns de Ironbound.

Quando um segendo incendio começou na Cutler St. outras companhias de Ironbound responderam. Assim ficou Ironbound com pouca ou nenhuma proteção.

Em 1 de Agosto a Associação da comunidade pediu informação por escrito exigindo a justificação à administração do Departamento de Incendios, pelo encerramento das companhias. Mas a administração ainda não respondeu.

Continuamos a ouvir que havera mais encerramentos, alguem disse. "Não temos garantias em contrario, por isso aguardamos a situação. Jogam com as nossas vidas."



CARTA

Incendios(Falsas Promesas)

Caro Editor,

Emquanto que o numero de incendios em Newark aumenta constantemente a quantidade de bombeiros e equipamento diminue. O encerramento de tres quarteis no dia um de Junho foi o ultimo da serie. Perderam-se cincoenta e tres postos de trabalho devido aos atritos do plano de acção do departamento de incendios.

Quando o nivel de funcionários é baixo cria-se um risco adicional na ocupação para todos os bombeiro da cidade porque aumenta o esforço fisico e emocional ao responder ao crescente numero de fogos. Tambem aumenta o perigo para a propriedade e vidas dos residentes.

Por exemplo desde 1975, o numero total de incendios aumentou todos os anos. Em 1978 aconteceram mais de 1,800 incendios em edificios ocupados. Há para cima de 2,000 edificios vazios em Newark, a maior parte deles em perigo de se incendiarem ao lado de residencias habitadas.

Em 1979 Newark sofreu mais de 1,700 fogo postos e tem o indece de morte por incendios mais elevado em toda a nação. Por todas as medidas a evidencia aponta para a necessidade de mais e não menos bombeiros.

Em poucas semanas a cidade de Newark perderá a última desculpa de não empregar mais bombeiros. Um novo exame para individuos que querem ser bombeiros terá lugar no outono. No passado a cidade desculpou-se que não podia empregar mais bombeiros porque era forçada pelo governo a aumentar o numero de minorias. O exame este outono deve satisfazer o exigido pelo governo.

Recrutar para o teste não e bastante. A cidade deve comprometer-se a adquirir 200 dos interessados que passem no teste. Em vez duma politica de acção de atrito não substituir os bombeiros que se aposentam a cidade deve aumentar o numero de bombeiros para um nivel que signifique uma protecção contra incendios real para o povo de Newark.

Se isso não acontecer, não será sómente um caso de aumentar as esperanças dos aplicantes sem intenções solidas de as satisfazer, mas continuará a colocar os nossos bombeiros numa situação de risco ocupacional perigoso e os nossos residentes num continuo estado de medo e perigo.

A cidade deve fazer mais que recrutar para um teste. Deve efectivamente empregar mais gente que passe o teste. Ou isto será mais uma promessa ao povo de Newark. Promessas de trabalhos, promessas de serviços - que nunca são cumpridas.

Nancy Zak
Community Committee for Fire Protection in Newark

Da-Nos Fuga

Sabiam que quando o governo da vossa cidade chora em relação á fálta de dinheiro que tem para os serviços da cidade, e diz que os residentes devem contar de pagarem mais impostos se querem a continução do baixo nivel dos serviços esenciaes da cidade, as grandes empresas como a Prudential, a Englehard, o First National State Bank e a Aspen, estão requerendo reduções e isenções de impostos de propriedades ! E a Port Authority of New York and New Jersey pessue acres de terreno no valôr de $259,271,300, e não paga um centavo de imposto.

Estas fugas de impostos resultam dos apêlos de impostos feitos pelas empresas. No ano passado(1979), de 521 casos de propriedades com o valôr de $50.000 cada ou mais, a cidade de Newark perdeu $23,684,300 em valôr coletavel de propriedades. Como o imposto de propriedade é calculado, aproximadamente, a 10%(ou seja um dollar em cada 10) isto significa que em 1979, a cidade de Newark, têve um prejuiso de $2,36milhões nos impostos de propriedades.

Esta importancia representa cerca de 3% da soma total dos impostos recebidos em 1979. Se ésta importancia fôsse relativamente constante durante os ultimos 10 anos, isto significa que cidade de Newark, está perdendo aproximadamente 3% das suas receitas de impostos cada ano devido aos processos de apêlos para reduções de impostos. Isto significa quase um terço na baixa dos valores coletáveis devido as empresas utilisarem o processo de apêlos para redução de impostos.

É interessante notar que só em 1979, as companhias de seguros(Prudential, Mutual Benefit Life e Aetna Life entre outras) tiveram $2.058.800 de redução no valor coletavel das suas propriedades. Bancos (First National State, US Savings Bank, Nutley Savings Bank e Carteret entre êles tiveram $1.360.900 de reduções no valor colatavel das suas propriedades. E as empresas de quimicas, Metaes e Plasticas, tiveram $1.911.400 de reduções na valor coletavel das suas propriedades residenciaes.

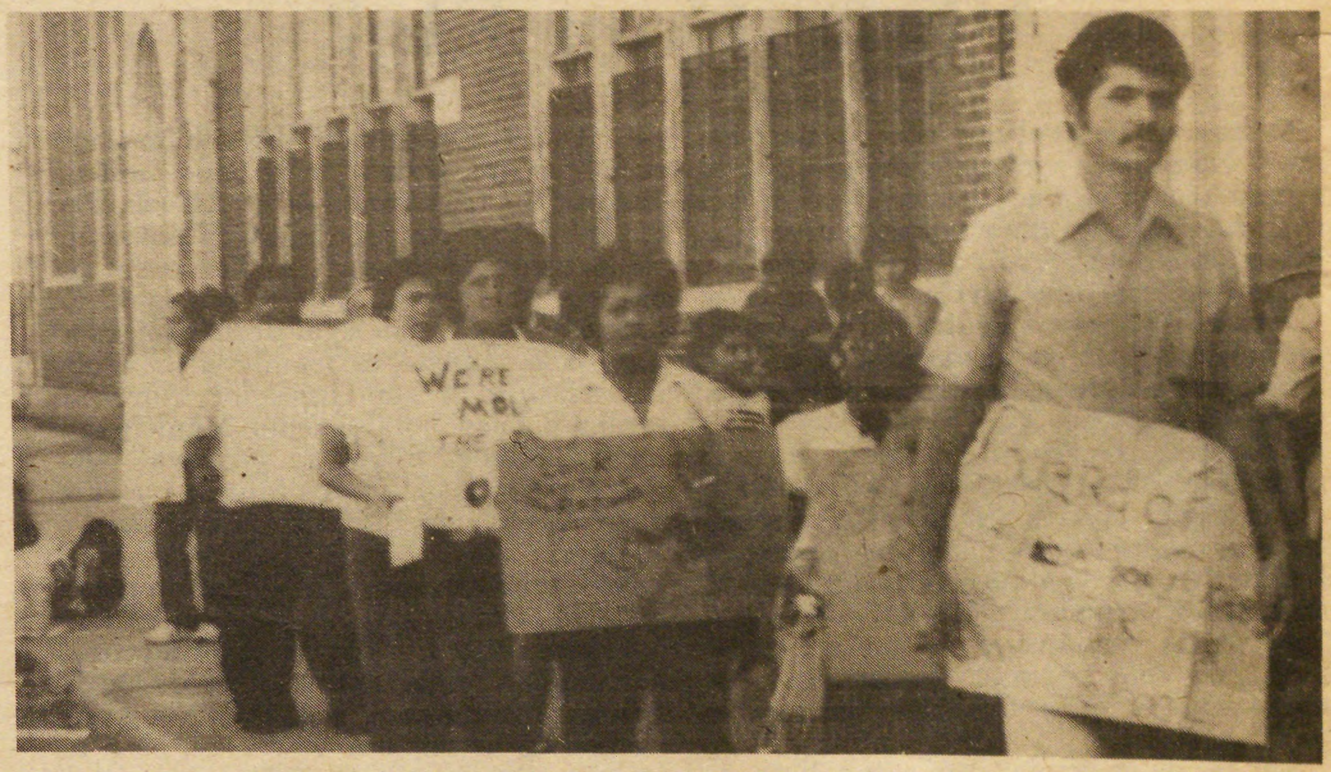
Em conjunto, as reduções concedidas á PSE&G, General Electric, Westinghouse, American Petroleum Corp., Gulf Oil e Federal Oil quase 25% de todas as reduções foram concedidas a 11% dos 521 casos de apêlo estudados.

Estes calculos mostram claramente que a reavaliação das propriedades comerciaes e industriaes não apresentam. O efeito da reavaluação das propriedades residenciaes.

Os dônos de casa o nôvo valor coletavel de imposto, do PR Jacobs podem atesta-lo. Os valores coletaveis para os donos de casa estão triplicando a uma taxa que o dono da casa não pode pagár. Os donos das casas estão lutando para conseguirem uma moratoria de 2 anos, na reavaliação para poderem aguentar as suas casas. Em quanto os donos de casa lutam contra a reavaluação o que o estado vê como a unica maneira de egualisar os impostos em todo o concelho e estado, as grandes empresas cujos valores são no montante de billioes de dollars estão apelando ao concelho para lhes dar "fuga" redução de impostos. Élas não podem pagar tanto dinheiro de impostos. Imaginem - Prudential, Englehard, First National State Bank, Aspen Co. nomeando uns poucos, precisando de fugas de imposto, para poderem continuar a operar com enormes lucros!



Os Pais Dos Alunos Da Escola Da Hawkins St. Ganham Uma Vitória



"Temos duas salas de aulas em ruínas. Há ratos e falta de higiene. Os tectos estão a cair. Nós dizemos basta. Não vamos permitir que as nossa crianças voltem às aulas enquanto não houver condições de segurança."

Foi assim que um dos pais dos alunos da Hawkin's St. School resumiu a situação existente, quando no dia 10 de Setembro, mais de 150 pais, alunos e apoiantes boicotaram este estabelecimento escolar.

Há anos que os pais se esforçam para que as obras de melhoramento se iniciem. Este ano a Direcção Escolar estadual declarou duas salas de aulas em ruínas. Por seu turno, a Direcção Escolar municipal prometeu em Março passado que as obras estariam concluidas no começo do ano escolar. Disseram aos pais que não haveria aulas de verão devido às obras em curso.

Mas, chegado o mês de Setembro, os unicos resultados à vista eram uns retoques de tinta. Era claro que isto não era suficiente.

"O edificio está em ruínas. As casas de banho estão imundas. O sistema de aquecimento não funciona e as crianças são obrigadas a vestir os sobretudos no inverno e adoecem," disse a sra. Alberta Ricks, coordenadora da escola. "Até agora temos tido sorte. Quando os tectos caem é depois das horas das aulas. Seria uma tragédia se acontecesse quando as crianças estão lá."

Como resultado, no dia 10 de Setembro ningúem foi às aulas.

Enquanto os pais, alunos e apoiantes desfilavam em frente ao edificio gritando: "Queremos Obras!", representantes aos pais reuniam-se no interior com Eugene Campbell da Direcção Escolar. O sr. Campbell foi informado que ningúem voltaria às aulas enquanto não se desse início às obras.

Devido à força e unidade da acção dos pais as obras tiveram início no dia seguinte, em vez de meses ou anos perdidos em conversações sobre os problemas.

Devido ao protesto dos pais, no dia 11 de Setembro já estava em andamento a exterminação da bicharada, a reparação das luzes e da canalização, e principiava-se o trabalho de concerto do telhado.

Quando o sr. Campbell afirmou que as duas salas de aulas em ruínas seriam postas em serviço, os pais responderam que não, enquanto não houvesse melhoramentos. Isto significa que as crianças terão que frequentar a sala de aulas manuais que não está devidamente equipada para aulas normais. Mas, para os pais a segurança dos seus filhos é prioritária.

"As culpas passam de mão em mão," disse um dos presentes ao sr. Campbell, "mas param quando nos tocam a nós. Queremos o que é melhor para as nossas crianças."

Embora os trabalhos tenham principiados, algumas pessoas mostram-se duvidosas quanto à verdadeira segurança do edificio, e interrogam-se se todas as reparações serão mesmo feitas tendo em conta as atitudes prévias da Direcção.

Um morador da Cortland St. disse que a sua casa tinha sido comprada pela Direcção há seis anos. A sua família foi obrigada a mudar-se. A direcção Escolar nada fez com a casa e, eventualmente, alugou-a. Uma casa na Ferry St. também foi desabitada pela intervenção propriedada Direcção. A casa deteriorou, foi arrazada, e a propriedade não sofreu nenhum melhoramento.

No passado, a Direcção Escolar tem afirmado que não dispõe de fundos suficientes para gastar em coisas exigidas pelos pais. Tem havido cortes no número de professores, artigos escolares melhoramentos e programas de ensino. Por exemplo, no ano passado a Direcção cortou fundos a Ironbound Community School, uma escola primária na Lafayette St. e Wilson Ave. que é dirigida pelos pais.

No entanto, a Direcção ocupa-se com projectos de várias novas escolas em Newark. Estas escolas serão construídas em zonas de novas habitações. Numa rua perto da Broadway, há pretensões de deslocar seis famílias para obter os terrenos.

Como a cidade, a Direcção parece dirigir os fundos para as zonas "maduras" que se destinam a cativar novos moradores à cidade. Isto pode significar que outras zonas serão menos favorecidas e não terão direitos a fundos nem a serviços que deveriam ter os seus habitantes como contribuintes(25% duma renda é atribuído ao imposto predial.)

Os moradores que pagam impostos que revertem ao orçamento municipal não têm acesso aos trâmites de planeamento que decidem o curso a dar à distribuição dos fundos. Não participam nas decisões que escolhem novas escolas, zonas de desenvolvimento industrial e muitos outros processos que lhes afectam a vida.

Mas. como os pais e alunos da escola da Hawkin's St. mostraram, usindo os esforços pode-se conseguir resultados e mudanças. As aulas iniciam-se no dia 15 de Setembro. As crianças vão ter um edificio que estará limpo, concertado e mais seguro. Aquilo que poderia ter levado meses e anos a conseguir, realizou-se em poucos dias. Juntos, pais alunos e apoiantes uniram-se e ganharam.

Modificações no Medicaid

Medicaid paga pelos cuidados da saúde de pessoas idosas com recursos financeiros baixos, cegos ou pessoas incapacitadas, assim como as pessoas que colectam a Ajuda de Crianças Pendentes(Welfare), e SSI(Suplementary Security Income). Se tu aplicaste para Medicaid no passado e foi-te recusado tu podes querer aplicar novamente.

As novas linhas de recursos financeiros para pessoas solteiras vivendo sózinha para ser elegível são $261 por mes, e para casal, $369 por mes.

Mesmo com estes aumentos muito pouca gente está elegível para conseguir Medicaid. Por outro lado as despesas coma saúde estão a aumentar para toda a gente.

Ao contrário de muitos países, os Estados Unidos, não tem um sistema de cuidados com a saúde que garanta as pessoas serem cuidadas quando estas estão doentes. Isto deve mudar.

Entretando, Medicaid pode ajudar algumas pessoas. Para mais informação chame 589-4668.

O Desenvolvimento Industrial - Poderemos Vivêr Com Éle?

O novo desenvolvimento industrial nésta visinhança será feito de maneira que a torne pior para a gente que vive aqui dia a dia? Significará mais poluição atmosferica, ruido, fumes e outros problemas? Ou será coisa com que o pôvo pôssa vivêr?

Desde 1979, os residentes teem andado preocupados com a venda e desenvolvimento das propriedades da Ballantine. Os residentes sabiam que os novos dônos, R.A.R. Inc. conseguiria dinheiro federal para desenvolver o projecto e requeriam o involvimento da comunidade. Nas cartas e reuniões com os involvidos na venda da Ballentine, os visinhos pediram que a primeira prioridade fosse a dimolição das "ruinas da Ballantine" o mais rapido possivel, sem perigos. As ruinas um repugnante e doentio perigo durante 5 anos.

Em vez de principiar com a dimolição, a R.A.R. concentrou os seus esforços preparar os ideficios no Raymond Blvd. entre Richard e Schalk Sts. para os arrendar. As rendas deste ideficio serão aproximadamente $1.5 milhão em rendas que R.A.R. recebe por mes da propriedade da Ballantine.(Num ano, a R.A.R. recebera rendas que montam mais de 5 vezes a importancia originalmente investida no projecto.)

A decisão da R.A.R. para preparar o ideficio da Richard St. causou uma cadeia de reação de problemas para o pôvo désta visinhança. Antes, Patrillo Beer Co. usava o ideficio da Richard St. para estacionar os camiões de noite. Agora forçaram no a mudar-se. Eles requeram uma alteração de zona para estacionar os camiões num lote na Schalk St., encostado a parede de uma residencia. O novo inquelino do ideficio da Richard St. seria Ninco Shredding Co., que requereu uma alteração de zona para desmontar, reparar e vender autocarros.

Em 13 de maio, os dois casos foram apresentados e discutidos perante a Junta de Diretores. Mais de 60 pessôas do Richard e Schalk Sts. e membros da Block Association atenderam.

Os residentes declaram que os camiões da companhia de cerveja causariam poluição e ruido para as familias que teem que comêr, respirar, dormir e viver na porta seguinte, desvaloriza a propriedade e traz deficuldades de estacionamento na rua e ignoram o facto que Schalk St. é principalmente residencial. Os visinhos tambem expressaram preocupação com a Ninco Shredding Co. com planos para reparar autocarros, devido ao ruido falta de estacionamento e perigo de explosivos e o aumento de transito pesado na rua. Apesar dos protestos e objecões ambas as alterações foram concedidas. "Tudo foi decido de antemão," disse um residente desgostoso depois da audiencia.

Porem o pôvo consegue impôr algumas condições. Por exemplo, a Patrillo Beer Co. foi obrigada a construir uma parede entre os camiões e a dita residencia.

10 dias depois a Block Association apelou, tencionando apresentar ao Conselho Municipal o caso do Richard St.. A atitude dos oficiaes municipaes, relativo ao apêlo parecia sêr: "Come se pode empedir os cidadãos de conseguirem os seus direitos? Não lhe digam coisa alguma." Nos mêses seguintes, o grupo esperou que o escrivão municipal lhes informa-se a data da audiencia do apêlo. Foram informados que a demora êra devido ao facto que êles não podiam conseguir o transcrito(a acta) da audiencia de 13 de maio, por que êles não viviam na area de 200 pés da propriedade da Richard St.. (A Ironbound Block Association tinha membros que viviam dentro dos limites.) Quando um membro da Block Association, que vivia na area dos 200 pés, finalmente foi ao gabinete do escrivão, disseram-uma estoria deferente. Que já passava do tempo. (Que o práso legal tinha expirado.) Em 13 de Agosto os membros da Block Association já bem irritados, apresentaram o caso ao Conselho Municipal e ixigiram saber o que se passava. (Que manobra havia.) Foram informados que nada sabiam do limite do tempo para o apêlo.

Nenhuma das cartas recebidas da repartição do escrivão municipal mencionava o limite de tempo. "Não nos informaram o limite do tempo, **até sêr demasiado tarde**," disse um residente. "Para quem trabalham os oficiaes da cidade, para as emprêsas ou contribuintes?"

Os residentes exigem saber o que vai fazer o Conselho, e insistem tenazmente que sejam tomádas medidas para que tal situação não volte a acontecer. Disse um portavoz da Block Association. "O pôvo tem o direito de sabêr qual é o processo de um apêlo de zôna, ou de quaisquer procedimento em que estejam involvidos-quer seja executár a violação dum codigo contra o senhorio ou uma empresa, come fazer uma queixa por não tirarem o lixo, como saber em que é gasto o dinheiro das contribuições, ou como se faz um apêlo de impóstos. Não houve misterio algum quando na devida repartição o escrivão municipal recebeu as nossa $20 para fazer o apêlo. Não deveria haver misterio algum, confusão ou desarientação relativo ao restante procedimento. Amenos que a cidade não queira que o pôvo sáiba o que se revolve porque de alguma maneira eles podem **lucrar** com isso. Todavia o pedido duma informação clára têve o apôio de varios veriedôres, nada se fez que obrigasse os oficiaes a informação nêste tipo de procedimento. O conselho não tomou acção no caso do Richard St., excepto pedir uma opinião legal, assim o lapso passou, e o apêlo não terá audiencia. Ainda que o apêlo não tenha audiencia, os visinhos planeiam seguir com o caso do Richard St. fazendo queixas para que o departamento enforce o codigo. Dizem que a Ninco, está violando algumas condições nas quais obteve a alteração da zona.

Todavia, as ruinas da Ballantine ali estão. Os visinhos estão preocupados com a segurança e a maneira come é feita a dimolição(Veja o quadro). Os escombros basados no lote da Ferry St. da dimolição da Igreja de St. James, ainda não foram limpos. O pôvo da Richard e Schalk Sts. teem novos problemas. Mas a R.A.R. continua recebendo as rendas. "Eles teem planos para desenvolver êsta area industrialmente e torna-la tão miseravel que todos teremos que abandonar os nossos lares," disse um visinho.

"But êsta tambem é uma visinhança residencial.

" Nos ficarêmos e lutarêmos por um lugar decente para viver."

Sem Perigo?

Será que a demolição de um prédio da Ballantine situado na Ferry St. está a ser efectuada com segurança pela R.A.R.?

Muitos residentes na área sentem-se preocupados com a situação.

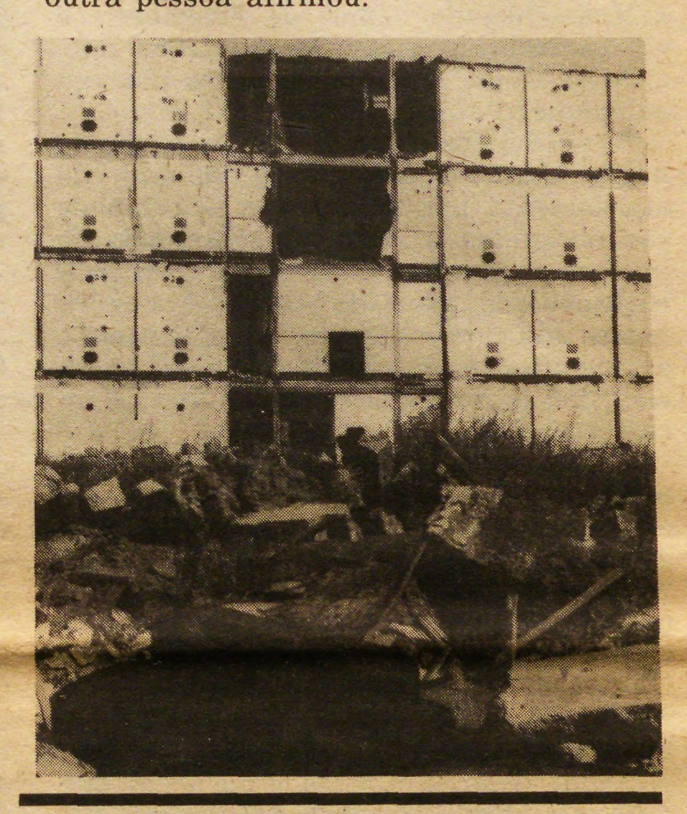
"Uma trave de madeira cheia de pregos ferrugentos com as pontas bem visiveis acaba de cair. Imaginem o que acontecerá se alguém desprevenidamente passar por cima desses pregos," exclamou um morador.

"Existem montes de tijolos e pregos nesse sitio" exclamou outro residente.

O passeio ao longo da Ferry St. não foi bloqueado aos transeuntes, etanto o passeio como o rua são bastante movimentadas.

Os moradores desejam que a areá seja limpa e que as medidas de precausão sejam adoptadas.

"Até que alguém se venha a magoar sériamente e só uma questão de tempo," outra pessoa afirmou.



Dinheiro A Disposição

A Ironbound Community Corporation recebeu uma verba de uma fundação particular para trabalhar com as pessoas da vizinhança afim de melhorar a comunidade do Ironbound. Sob o projeto SNAP (Proceso de Acção para Estimulação da Vizinhança) a Community Corporation fará doações a grupos da vizinhança tais como clubes de bloco, clubes para anciães, grupos de inquilinos, etc.. As doações tem um maximo de $125.

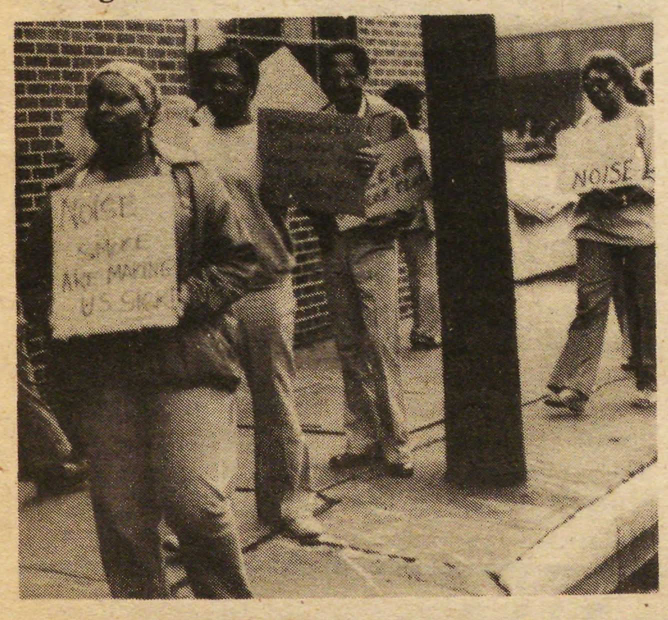
A Community Corporation tambem poderá oferecer verbas para individuos da vizinhança para fazer cursos, participar de palestras ou conferencias e participar em programas de treinamento. A verba para treinamento terá um teto maximo de $75 por pessoa e cada pessoa que receberá esta verba terá que compartilhar suas experiencias com os demais.

Se você ou o seu grupo estiverem interesados no que foi descrito acima, por favor entre em contato com Vic De Luca na 95 Fleming Ave. ou pelo telefone a 344-7210.

Moradores Da Area Da Vincent St. Dizemos *BASTA!*

Nós abaixo-assinados, moradores da área da Vincent St. dizemos BASTA! à degradação da nossa vizinhança provocada pela Hurley Forge.

Os fumos da fundição são largados ao ar todos os dias entre as 4,30a.m. e o anoitecer. Os fumos invadem os nossos lares, roubam-nos a respiração e fazem-nos adoecer. As nossas crianças não chegam a conhecer o que é ar limpo. Muitas vezes o fumo é tão espesso que a luz do sol não consegue atravessà-lo.



Mas não são só os fumos que nos molestam. Os ruídos e as vibrações que brotam da fábrica, duram o dia inteiro. As nossas casas tremem. É impossível descansar. Quem trabalha de noite vê-se privado do seu merecido repouso durante o dia. Os tremores já fizeram ruir os alicerces duma habitação. Esgota-se a nossa paciência, a nossa saúde corre riscos.

Agora acrescenta-se outra injúria a estas. Depois de suportar durante tantos anos os flagelos dos fumos e dos ruídos, qual não foi o nosso espanto quando lemos no STAR—LEDGER a seguinte opinião do Sr. Hurley sobre os habitantes do Ironbound. Disse ele: "Se alguém com morada local vem aqui procurar emprego, nós não o aceitamos. Primeiro, eles não têm educação, e segundo, permanecem pouco tempo, aprendem onde se arrecadam as ferramentas, e pouco depois de nos deixarem voltam para nos roubar."

Esta declaração é uma monstruosa calúnia contra os moradores do Ironbound. Atinge particularmente a juventude que procura trabalho noutras localidades. O sr. Hurley não vive no Ironbound, nem sequer em Newark. Ele nada quer saber dos destinos dos habitantes deste bairro.

Mas nós que aqui vivemos, preocupamo-



nos. Inquieta-nos o futuro da nossa juventude sem perspectivas de emprego. Inquieta-nos a "qualidade de vida" que nos é imposta diariamente neste bairro.

O sr. Hurley tem o desplante de nos chamar "ignorantes". Mas nós respondemos que não o somos e que temos olhos na cara para ver a realidade. Por isso exigimos que o "educado" sr. Hurley ponha fim à lixeira que ele produz e respeite o nosso direito a um ambiente sadio.

Vem Agora Para A Nossa Area! Desperdiços Toxicos De 5 Estados

por Arnold Cohen & Bob Cartwright

Como se já não vivessemos rodeados de perigos suficientes, descobrimos que agora há pretensões de construir um grande depósito de detritos tóxicos no porto de Newark. Estes detritos serão importados dos estados vizinhos, e juntar-se-ão aos de New Jersey. Eventualmente serão vazados para navios equipados com fornalhas e queimados a alguma distância da costa.

Segundo informa a At-Sea Incinerator Co., a firma construtora, 200,000 toneladas de venenos industriais serão transportados anualmente atravês da nossa área. A ameaça de um acidente de transporte, armazenamento ou transbordo será uma constante.

Os jornais informam-nos diariamente de derrames no mar, acidentes de viação e descarrilamentos que largam substâncias tóxicas para o ambiente, e que afectam a saúde e o bem-estar de milhares de pessoas. Mortes, doenças e pânico são resultados directos destes acontecimentos.

Situar um parque de armazenamento de venenos numa zona densamente povoada, como é Newark, constitui um grave atentado contra a nossa já tão abalada segurança.

Para saber mais detalhes sobre o empreendimento da At-Sea, uma delegação composta por representantes de organizações locais e do Comité de Segurança e Saúde Ocupacionais de N.J., avistou-se com o sr. Donald Henry da administração da firma, no passado dia 11 de Agosto. O sr. Henry tentou garantir à delegação que a sua firma não se esquecerá da segurança dos trabalhadores e da dos seus vizinhos. No entanto, afirmou que não se pode prever o que acontecerá quando as químicas forem queimadas. Disse também que estes processos têm mais de bruxaria que ciência.

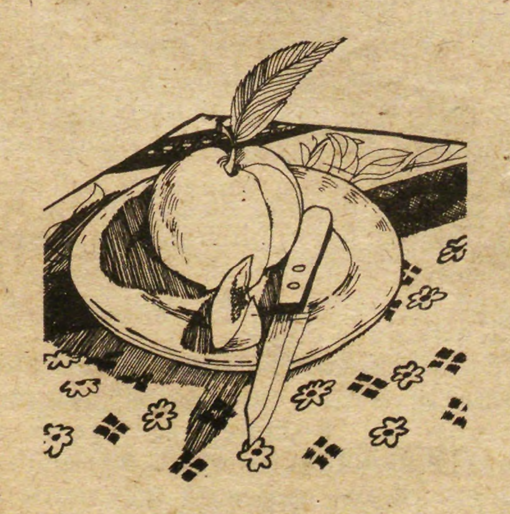
Para se precaver contra qualquer eventualidade catastrofica, a firma deste senhor muniu-se de quatro apólices de seguro no valor de 50 milhões de dollars cada uma. É caso para perguntar: porquê tanto dinheiro para seguros quando juram que a instalaçáo será segura?

Com o flagelo do recente incêndio químico em Elizabeth ainda bem vivo na nossa memória, não vamos nós assistir impávi dos e serenos à instalação de uma lixeira de venenos na vizinhança do nosso bairro.

A delegação que contactou com a At-Sea relizará uma reunião com os moradores do Ironbound, para prestar esclarecimentos pormenorizados sobre este novo atentado contra a nossa comunidade.

Mais informações podem ser obtidas do Projecto de Saúde do Bairro de Ironbound, pelo telefone: 589-4668.

A Horta.



por Dirk Ten Wolde

Estamos agora na entrada do fim da nossa estação de crescimentos, menos as plantas do outono. Vai ser tempo para colher tudo que acabou de produzir.

Cortar as plantas velhas e destribuir-las por cima do terreno. Qualquer planta que tiver bichos ou ovos nela deve ser queimada ou posta duma caixa junto como lixo que tiver.

Quando isto estiver feito, colha as folhas secas e espalhe-as por cimo da terra. Isto será um bom estrume para o ano que viere. A seguir cultive a terra com uma forquilha, escavaque e vir a terra até 10 polegadas de fundura. Deixe o terreno desta maneira para o ar circular e o hidrogenio penetrar dentro da terra para a proxima primavera.

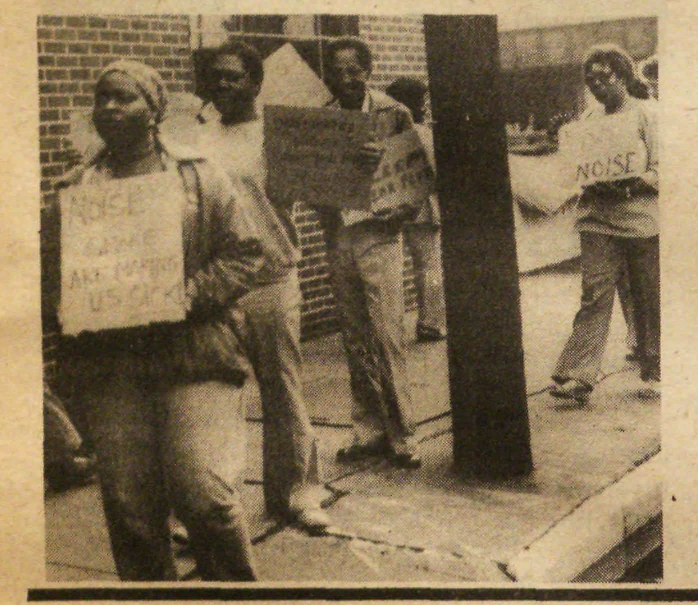
Em lugares que ainda tenha vegetais acrescer, cubra os vegetais com folhas mais ou menos 7 ou 8 polegadas de altura e segure-as com paus etc.. Isto não deixará entrar o frio e lhe protegerá os vegetais. A neve em cima disto tambem lhe protegerá as suas plantas. Ponhas paus no principio das filas para quando voçê querer apanhar as folhas você poderá usar o que quizer. Isto será feito pelo fim de Outubro, antes que o frio começa.

Eu quereio sinceramente que fui de ajuda para os meus vizinhos e leitore destes articulos e agradeço ao povo que me deram lindos commentários sobre os meus articúlos de cultivação...Último, mas não menos, agradeço ao povo que me fizeram um bom trabalho a por estes articúlos juntos.

Los Vecinos de la Calle Vincent Se Organizan

Nosotros la gente preocupada suscrita del area de la calle Vincent estan hartos con las condiciones que tenemos que vivir por el Hurley Forge.

Los vapores que vienen de Forge son liberados desde las 4:30a.m. hasta atardecer. Penetra atravez de nuestros ventanas y dentro de nuestros patios. El gas nos hace ahogar, se nos hace dificil respiran, y nos hacer a nosotros y nuestros hijos



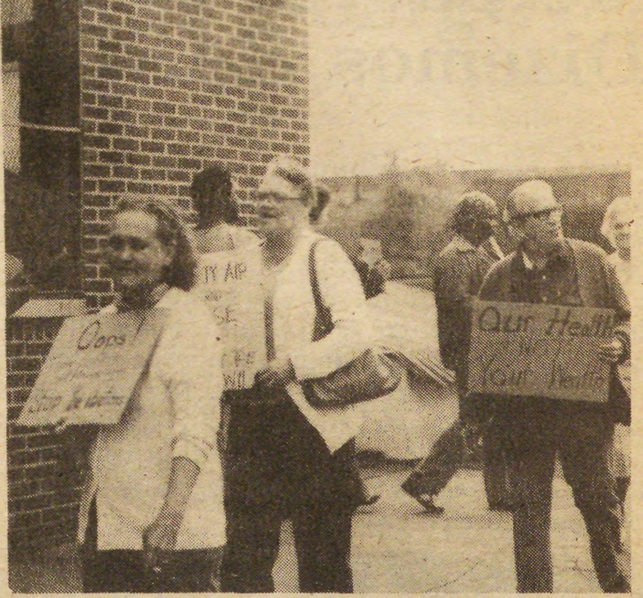
enfermos. Algunas veces los vapores son tan densos que no podemos ver.

No solamente tenemos que soportar los vapores, sino que también padecomos de las vibraciones de la fabrica. El fuerte martillar comienza en la mañana y dura todo el dia. Nuestras casas se estremecen y nuestras ventanas vibran y se les hace imposible dormir de dia a la gente que trabaja de noche. Ademas la fundación de una persona se desplomo por las vibraciones. Nos pone nerviosos y enfermos por el constante ruido a que estamos expuestos.

Ademas de tener que soportar todos esos vapores y ruidos por años.

Nosotros estamos disgustado de leer en el STAR—LEDGER como Mr. Hurley piensa sobre la gente que vive en el Ironbound. Mr. Hurley dijo, "Si alguien con una direccion local viene a solicitar para un trabajo, nosotros no lo empleamos. Primero, ellos no son educados y segundo se quedan un conto tiempo, aprenden onde se almacena el equipo y despues de un tiempo se van y vienen para atrás solo para robarle."

Nosotros sabemos que esto es un insulto para las personas del Ironbound, especial-



mente a personas jovenes que estan buscando trabajo por todas partes.

Mr. Hurley no vive en el Ironbound ni en Newark. El no le importa sobre las personas de aqui. Nosotros vivimos aqui cuidamos. Nosotros cuidamos. Nosotros cuidamos sobre nuestras personas jovenes sin trabajos. Nosotros cuidamos sobre vecindad y las condiciones que tenemos que vivir dia tras dia.

Mr. Hurley dice que aqui las personas no estan educadas. Nosotros estamos suficiente educados para demandar que Mr. Hurley limpie el sano condiciones que el causa.

Jugando Con Nuestras Vidas

"Como pueden pensar en términos de dinero cuando son vidas que se están perdiendo?"

Esta fue la pregunta hecha po un residente de Elizabeth después que un fuego mató a tres niños, el dia 3 de septiembre.

El 3 de septiembre, aproximadamente 100 personas desfilaron delante del ayuntamiento en Elizabeth para protestar el hecho que Elizabeth no tiene suficiente bomberos. La protesta se organizó por la unión de los bomberos. Miembros del "Coalition for a United Elizabeth(CUE)" otros grupos de la comunidad de Elizabeth, "Newark Coalition for Neighborhoods" y "Ironbound Block Association" asistieron para mostrar su apoyo por los residentes de otra ciudad, la cual está sufriendo por causa de los retiros de servicios municipales.

"Estamos aquí porque tenemos la misma situación," dijo un persona de Newark. "Han habido 6 muertes en los fuegos de Newark desde que cerraron 3 de las compañías de bomberos el primero de junio."

En Elizabeth, cuatro compañías de bomberos han cerrado. Otras compañías están cerrando, un día a la vez, dependiendo de cuantos hombres han estado ausente en la ciudad en ese dia. Los hombres que estan trabajando no han tomado su tiempo de vacación. No hay hombres para tomar el puesto de los que se han retirado. Ahora, los camiones de fuego salen con solamente tres hombres(cuando devería de ser cuatro.)

En Newark, la gente formaron "Community Committee for Fire Protection" para trabajar con los bomberos y estudiar el efecto de tener que cerrar 3 compañías, como hicieron el primero de junio.

Los residentes tenían miedo que cerrando estas compañías resultaría en el atrazo en el tiempo que tomaría los bomberos para llegar a un fuego.

Esto, a la ves, causaría mas daño, pérdida de vidas y más trabajo y tensión para los bomberos. Una compañía ya ha reportado que ha tenido que salir 42 veces más que lo usual porque han cerrado algunas de las compañías.

Hay también menos compañías a la dispuesta en la ciudad para la protección contra el fuego. Por ejemplo, para el fuego que occurió el 23 de agosto en "Art Metals" donde trece bomberos fueron heridos por las químicas tóxicas, 11 compañías de bomberos y 4 camiones tomaron parte, mas algunas del Ironbound. Cuando empezó un segundo fuego en la calle Cutler, varias compañías más del Ironbound respondieron. Esto dejó al Ironbound con poca o ninguna protección.

El primero de agosto el "Community Committee" le pedió al "Fire Department Administracion" una explicación escrita del porqué ellos decidieron cerrar las compañías de bomberos. Aún están esperando su contestación.

"Nosotros continuamos oyendo que van a cerrar aún más," dijo uno. "No tenemos garantía de otra manera, por lo tanto, continuamos a vigilar la situación. Ellos están jugando con nuestras vidas."

Mas No Menos

Esta carta fue escrita por las personas de la comunidad que están preocupada en los cortes en el número de bomberos y de su equipo. Esto está imprentado en el Star Ledger.

Mientras el numero de incendios en Newark sigue aumentando el numero de bomberos y equipaje de combatir incendios sigue disminuyendo. El cierre de tres compañias de bomberos el pasado 1 de Junio fue uno de los ultimos cortes de una serie de cortes en los servicios del Departamento de Bomberos. El Departamento de Bomberos tambien ha perdido 53 bomberos debido a su polica de no llenar las posiciones de bomberos que se han retirado.

Cuando los recursos humanos estan muy bajos, se crea una situación muy arriesgosa para los demas bomberos en nuestra ciudad debido a la tension fisica y emocional sobre estos al tener que responder al creciente numero de incendios. Tambien pone en peligro la propiedad y las vidas de los residentes de Newark.

Por ejemplo, el numero de incendios en total en Newark ha crecido cada año desde el 1975. En el 1978 hubieron mas de 1,800 incendios en edificios ocupados. En Newark, hay sobre 2,000 edificios vacantes, en los cuales han sucedido un sin numero de fuegos. Mucho de estos edificios permanesen abiertos y cerca de edificios ocupados. pados.

En el 1979, la ciudad de Newark sufrio sobre 1,700 incendios pre-meditados, y es la ciudad con la cifra mas alta de muertes causadas por incendios en la nación. Todo estos puntos son prueba de la necesidad para más, no menos, bomberos y equipaje.

En las proximas semanas, nuestra ciudad ya no tendra excusas por no aumentar el numero de bomberos. Un nuevo examen para bomberos se le dara a aquellos que deséen ser bomberos en el otoño. En el pasado, oficiales de la ciudad han dicho que no podian aumentar la fuerza de bomberos debido a una orden del gobierno para que aumentaran el numero de bomberos minoritarios(negros y hispanos). El examen en el otoño cumplira con el requisito de esa orden.

Reclutaminto para el examen no sera suficiente. La ciudad tiene que comprometerse a alquilar 200 applicantes que pasen el examen. En vez de seguir la polica de no llenar las posiciones vacantes de los bomberos retirados, la ciudad debe aumentar el numero de bomberos a un nivel que ofrezca "protección real" para los residentes de Newark.

Si esto no sucede, no solamente seran desanimados los applicantes que pasaron el examen, tambien se continuara peligrando las vidas de los bomberos y los residentes de la ciudad.

Nuestra ciudad tiene que ir mas alla de solamente reclutar candidatos que tomen el examen de bomberos. Tiene que actualmente alquilar a los que pasen el examen. Si no, esto sera solamente otra promesa a los ciudadanos de Newark - promesas de trabajos - promesas de servicios - promesas que nunca son cumplidas.

Nancy Zak

Denos Servicios Y Le Daremos Renta

"La basura no es recogida. El compactador no funciona. Solamente hay 4 trabajadores de mantenimiento en vez de los 7 que habran antes. Si hay alguna reparación de emergencia no hay quien la haga."

¿Si estamos pagando renta, porque no recibimos los servicios por cuales estamos pagando?" Estas son las palabras de Elsie Eastman, vici-president de la asociación de inquilinos de Pennington Court.

Los residentes de Pennington Court comenzaron una "huelga de rentas" el pasado 1 de Septiembre debido al hecho de que su casero, la Autoridad de Viviendas de Newark, no esta proveyendo los servicios estipulados en el contrato.

Los inquilinso demandan que la Autoridad fumigue a todos los apartamentos, y haga todas las reparaciones necesarias en el proyecto. Ademas demandan guardias de seguridad y trabajadores adicionales del mantenimiento que trabajen 24 horas diarias.

Tambien estan demandando limpiezas regulares de las areas comunes y que se recoga la basura con más frequencia.

"Todas estas demandas, no son injustas, todos estos servicios son prometidos en el contrato que firma el inquilino al rentar una vivienda publica." Segun los inquilinos, "solamente luchamos por lo que nos prometieron y por servicios escenciales."

Residentes de varios proyectos de viviendas publicas en otros sectores de Newark apoyan a los inquilinos del proyecto Pennington Court, y tienen quejas similares sobre la falta de servicios en sus propios proyectos. Las mayores quejas son sobre la falta de guardias de seguridad, la limpieza y reparaciones.

El passado Marzo, un grupo de ancianos (Ironbound United Neighbors) que residen en los proyectos F.D.R. y Hyatt Court asistieron a la reunión de la Junta de Directores de la Autoridad de Viviendas. Los ancianos se rodearon con "cadenas de papel" para enfatizar el hecho de que se sentian como prisioneros en sus propias casas y demandaron Guardias de Seguridad.

Residentes de los proyectos Felix Fuld, y Otto Kretchmer tambien han asistido a estas reuniones con quejas similares. La frustración de los inquilinos al no poder



recivir servicios adecuados ha resultado en la planificación de "huelgas de rentas" en varios proyectos, con la de los proyectos Kretchmer comenzando el proximo mes (Octubre 1.)

El pasado 16 de Septiembre, mas de 50 residentes de viviendas publicas asistieron a la reunión de la Comision de Viviendas de Newark portando "botones" que decian "denos servicios y le daremos renta". Estos inquilinos juraron no pagar rentas hasta que las condiciones en sus residencias no mejoren.

"Nuestros techos gotean como si fueron coladores. Tenemos escapes de gas, algun día o nos ahogamos, o esplotaremos como una bomba." dijo una residente del proyecto Kretchmer Homes.

Otra residente nos conto de como su hijo pequeño casi se cáyo por el pozo del elevador al abrir la puerta sin el elevador estar en el piso.

El Señor Buck, Director de la Autoridad de Viviendas, les dio las respuestas normales a los inquilinos, deciendoles, "No tenemos dinero suficiente para mantenimiento y reparaciones."

Durante los pasados años la Autoridad de Viviendas a rebajado el numero de Guardias de Seguridad y trabajadores de mantenimiento significantemente, pero el Señor Buck si ha encontrado suficiente dinero para 4 nuevos administradores con salarios sobre $30,000 anual.

Al año pasado la Autoridad recivio $600,000 más de dinero federal(Community Development Block Grant)— sin tener que justificar como ese dinero sera usado. Un porcentaje bastante alto de dinero designado para la Autoridad es usado para actividades administrativas(salarios). Un ejemplo es el dicho de uno de los residentes de las viviendas publicas, "La Autoridad de Viviendas alquila a consultantes, que consultan con consultantes que nunca consultan con nosotros."

Los inquilinos tambien preguntaron sobre las actividades de construcción y desarollo por parte de la Autoridad si habian pasado varias resoluciones sobre la construcción de viviendas y oficinas. Tambien se investigo que la Autoridad esta involvido en la compra y venta de terreno para el desarollo industrial.

Una area en cual sucede esto es en el "Meadowlands" del Ironbound. La Ciudad usando el dinero que pagamos por medio de nuestros impuestos compra terreno y se lo vende a compañias de aciete tal como la Gulf, la Amco, y la 3M a bajo costo. Lo cual resulta en un malgasto de nuestros impuestos.

Ese dinero debe ser usado para mejorar las viviendas existentes y no para aumentar las ganancias de los grandes corporaciones y para los salarios de administradores que no servician a los que pagan sus salarios.

En la reunión de la Junta de Directores de la Autoridad los directores rehusaron contestar las preguntas de los inquilinos relacionadas al mal gasto de dinero. Solamente quieran discutir un viaje a Washington, D.C. para tratar de conseguir más dinero federal. No querian discutir sobre los problemas en Newark y como gastaban el dinero que ya tenian.

Los inquilinos se deseaban ir a Washington para conseguir más dinero, pero para ellos lo primordial era bregar con las condiciones en las viviendas publicas de Newark. Al exigir la presidenta de la Junta(Sra. Pearl Beatty) que los inquilinos siguieran pagando rentas, se le informo que "no se pagara un centavo en rentas hasta que no recibamos servicios decentes."

¡Ahora Viene Para Nuestra Area! Desperdicios Toxicos de 5 Estados

por Arnold Cohen & Bob Cartwright

Como si no estuviera bastante peligroso ya, el puerto de Newark puede volverse el lugar donde barcos se cargarán con desperdisios tóxcos químicos que serán quemados al mar. Bajo planes desarrollándose por At Sea Incinerator Co., químicas peligrosas serán traídas desde Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware y Maryland. ¡Como si nó tuvieramos suficiente ya!

200,000 toneladas métricas de estas químicas pasarán por esta área eada año. Habrá un peligro constante de accidente cuando los camiones pasan por nuestra área, cuando meten las químicas en una extanción grande de tanques, o las cargan sobre los barcos.

Recientemente han habido accidentes donde barcos llenos de petrolio se han derramado. Químicas transportadas por tren o camión se derraman tambien. Se una de estas situaciones ocurre, miles de personas están en peligro. Desrramamiento de químicas han causado muertes y enfermedades. En muchos casos cáncer se desarrolla muchos años después. En algunos casos, la gente han tenido que ser evacuados de sus casas. La colocación deste tipo de operación peligrosa en una área tan poblada como Newark nos llama la atención a cuestiones serias.

El día once de agosto, un grupo de personas, encluyendo representativos del Ironbound Community Health Project, Coalition for a United Elizabeth, y New Jersey Committee on Occupational Safety and Health, se encontrarán con Donald Henry, Vice Presidente Executivo de At-Sea Incinerators. El señor Henry trató de asegurar el grupo que se haría todo para realizar este proyecto. Sin embargo, el Señor Henry dijo: "Uno no puede predecir lo que pasaría en un fuego. Es mas un arte que una ciencia." La compañía de Donald Henry tendrá 4 diferentes polizas de seguro, cada uno valiendo 50 millón en caso que algún accidente sucediera. A la ves, la compañia le dará un examen fisico a las familias de todos los empleados.

¿Porqué harán todo esto si el proyecto está tan "seguro" como nos dice el Señor Henry?

Los grupos que se encontraron con el Señor Henry peinsan tener una reunión pública en el Ironbound un día en el mes de octubre para que todos se enteren de los planes de At Sea Incinerator y el peligro tan reál para nuestra comunidad.

El Desarrollo Industrial - Podremos Nosotros Vivir Con Ella?

Sera que el desarrollo de nuevas industrias en esta area sea para perjuicio de la gente que vive aqui dia a dia? Me quiero referir a contaminación del ambiente, ruido y humos y otros problemas o sera algo que la gente pueda vivir.

Desde Febrero de 1979, los residentes estan bien enterados de la venta y desenvolvimiento de las propriedades de la "Ballantine". Los residentes supueron que los nuevos duenos R.A.R. Inc.conseguiran dinero Federal para desenvolver estos projectos, estamos necesitanto la colaboración de la comunidad. En cartas y reuniones con esas personas que tienen que ver con la venta de la "Ballantine", los vecinos pidieron que la primera cosas en hacerse seria la demolición de las ruinas de la "Ballantine", tan rapido como fuera posible. Las ruinas han sido horribles y muy poco saludables durantes estos 5 años pasados.

En vez de comenzar con la demolición R.A.R., deberian de concentrarsen en arreglar los edificios de la Raymond Blvd. entre Richard y Schalk Sts., con el fin de poderlos arrendar. La renta de estos edificios seria agragada a los aproximadamente $1.5 millones en retas la cual R.A.R. colecta cada mes en renta de las propriedades de la "Ballantine". (En un año R.A.R. recibio en rentas mas de 5 veces la cantidad de dinero que ellos originalmente inviertieron en este projecto.)

Las decisiones tomadas por R.A.R. para arreglar los edificios de Richard St. causo una cadena de problema para la gente de esta vecidad. Previamente, Petrillo Beer Co. ha usado el edificio de Richard St. para estacionar los camiones de noche. Ahora tendran que ser forzados a moversen. Ellos pidieron autorización para parquier los camiones en un lote en Schalk St. enseguida de la pared de una casa. El nuevo inquilino del edificio Richard St. seria Ninco Shredding Co. quien pidio autorización para arreglar desvaratar reparar y vender buses usados.

Los dos casos fueron presentados a la comisión de ajustamiento en mayo 13. Mas de 60 personas de Richard St. y Schalk St. y miembros de "Block Association" asistieron.

Los residentes alegaron que los camiones de la Compania de cerveza crearian problemas tales como ruidos contamanación del ambiente para la familia que tiene que comer, respirar y vivir en la puerta a seguir, bajara el valor de la propriedad, causara problemas de parque en la calle e ignora que Schalk St. es una zona residencial.

Los vecinos tambien expresaron la preocupación acerca de los planes de Ninco Shredding Co. para la repación de buses por causa del ruido falta de parquin, peligro de explosivos y aumento de trafico en la calle.

A pesar de las fuertes obejaciones de los residentes, las dos aplicaciones fueron aprovadas. "Fue todo decidido anticipadamente," dijo un residente desanimado despues de la reunión. Sin embargo las personas consifuieron que algunas condiciones fueran impuestas, por ejemplo: Petrillo Beer Co. fue obligado a construir una pared entre los camiones y la casa en cuestión.

10 dias mas tarde, la "Block Association" presento una apelación para traer el caso de Richard St., a los consejales de la ciudad. La actitud de algunos oficiales de la ciudad acerca de la apelación parecio ser: "como tu mantienes los ciudadanos concientes de sus derechos? No le dices a ellos nada."

Por los meses siguientes el grupo espero para que las oficinas de la ciudad marcaran el dia de la apelación. Ellos dijeron que la demora fue causada por no haber podido conseguir la transcripción de la reunión del 13 de mayo porque no vivian a menos de 200 pies de Richard St.. (Ironbound Block Association tenia miembros viviendo dentro de la area mencionada.)

Cuando un miembro de la Ironbound Block Association que vive a menos de 200 pies finalmente fue a las oficinas le dijeron una historia diferente, que era que ya habia caducado.

En agosto 13, miembros del "Block Association" llevaron el caso para el Consejo pues querian saber que estaba pasando. Dijeron que nunca les fue dicho que el tiempo habia espirado, ninguna de las cartas que recibieron de las oficinas mencionaban que el plazo habia terminado. Ellos nunca nos dijeron nada acerca del limite de tiempo hasta cuando ya era muy tarde dijo un residente. "Para quien es que trabajan los oficiales de la ciudad para las Corporaciones o para los que pagan los taxes?"

Los residentes quieren saber que piensan hacer los Consejalese hicieron enfasis de que deberian ser tomadas medidas para que las situaciones como esta no vuelva a repeterse. Una persona de la "Block Association" dijo, "La gente tiene derecho a saber por si propios como hacer una reclamación, o qualquier otra legalidad. Sea esta la de saber como porcesar un dueño de casa o corporación, como la de hacer una reclamació por no haber sido recogida la basura, como la de preguntar que es lo que se esta hacer con el dinero de los taxes o como se hace una apelación de los taxes."

"No habia nada misteriosos en la oficina de la ciudad cuando cobraron $20 para hacer la apelación, no debia haber nada misterioso, confuso o enganador acerca del resto de los procedimientos. A no ser que la ciudad no quiera que las personas sepan lo que se pasa porque ellos van o piensar ganar de otra manera."

A pesar de pedir la clarificación de informaciones la cual estuvieron de acuerdos varios Consejales nada fue hecho para que la ciudad diera alguna información en esta clase de procesos. El Consejo no tomo acción en el caso de Richards St., excepto para preguntar la opinión legal acerca la terminación del plazo de dicha reunión y la apelación no sera oida.

A pesar de la apelación no ser oida los vecinos plenean seguir el caso de Richard St., quejandosen al departamento correspondiente. Ellos dicen que Ninco ya esta violando algunas de las condiciones sobre las cuales consiguieron autorización.

Entre tanto las ruinas de la "Ballantine" estan en pie. Los vecinos estan preocupados por la manera como la demolición esta siendo hecha. El lote de Ferry St. fue lleno de la demolición de la Iglesia San James y aun no lo han tirado. Las personas de Richards y Schalk Sts., tienen nuevos problemas mas R.A.R. continuan a recibir las ventas.

"Ellos planean el desenvolvimiento Industrial de esta area y hacerla tan misceravle que todos nos iremos," dijo un residente. "Mas esto es una zona residencial tambien. Nosotros vamos a luchar por un lugar decente para vivir."

¿ES SEGURO?

Es la demolición del trabajo por la R.A.R. en la calle Ferry del Edificio de la Ballantine seguro?

Muchos residentes están preocupados por eso.

"Una pared grande se ha caido con los clavos mohosos sobresaliendo varias pulgadas. Imagenen alguien cairiendo sobre esos clavos," dijo un residente.

"Hay montones de ladrillos y clavos por todos los alrededores," comento otro residente.

Las aceras o lo largo de la calle Ferry no han sido cerrodas. Tanto los aceras como los calles son fuertemente transcuridas. Los residentes estan preocupados sobre los ladrillos y los escombros que se están desplomoando.

Ellos quieren que se limpie el area y que se tomen los debidos precauciones.

"Es solo cuestion de tiempo antes de que alguien pueda hacerse doño," dijo otro residente.

Cambios en el Medicaid

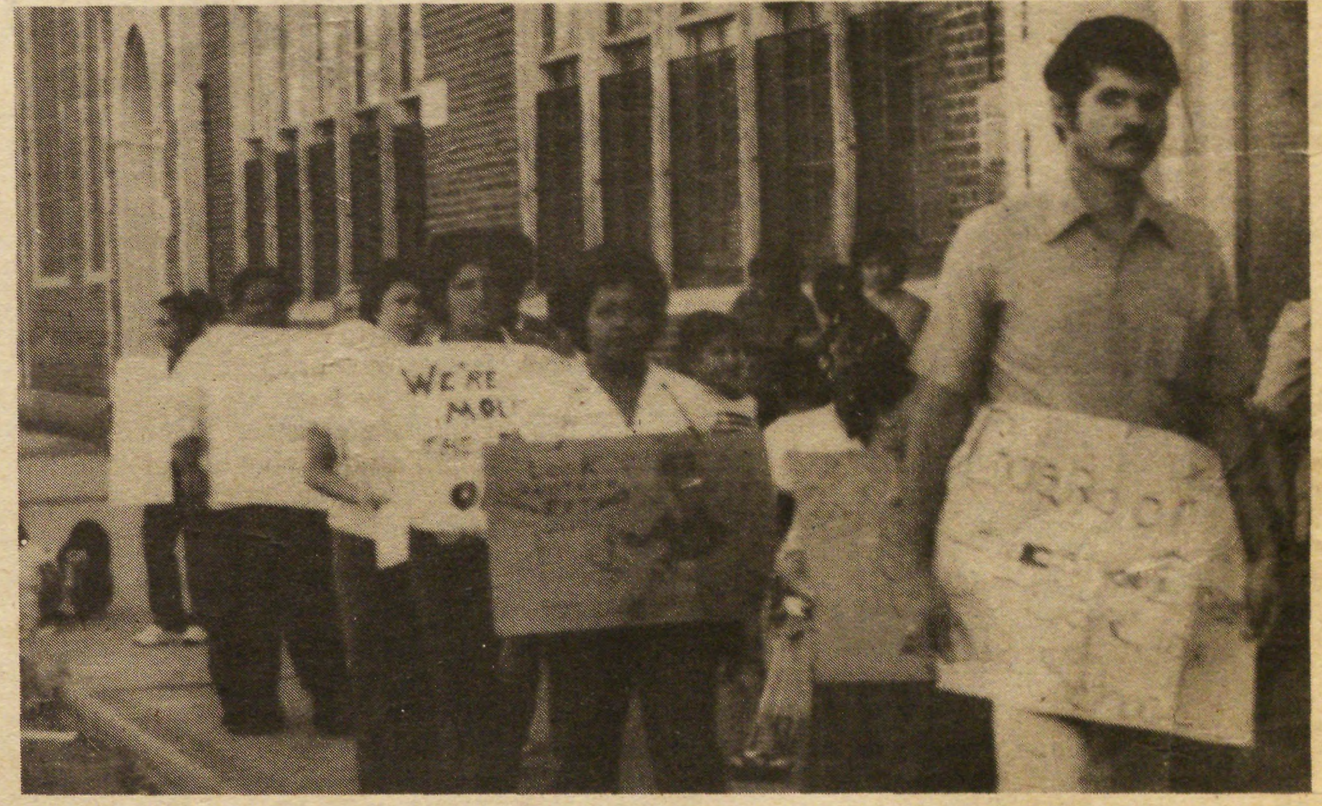
Si usted ha aplicado para "Medicaid" en el pasado y ha sido rechazado puede aplicar nuevo. Las nuevas reglas relacionadas al salario permiten que personas no aceptadas en el pasado sean eligibles. Estas son: un individuo soltero viviendo solo es eligible si su salario es no más de $261 mensuales. Para un matrimonio sin niños es $369 mensuales.

El programa de "Medicaid" paga por el cuido de salud para personas ciegas, desabilitadas, o que reciven un ingreso bajo, ademas que al recipiente de "welfare" y suplementos del seguro social.

Muy pocas personas son eligible para el programa medicaid, aunque eas nuevas reglas permiten que más personas sean elegibles. Con todo esto el costo de servicios medicos sigue subiendo diariamente. Los Estados Unidos, distinto a otros paises, no tiene un sistema de cuido medico que garantize el tratamiento de cualquier individuo que este enfermo. Esto tiene que cambiar.

Mientras tanto el programa Medicaid puede ayudar a algunas personas de bajo-ingreso. Para mas información llamé al 589-4668.

Los Padres de la Escuela Hawkin's Dicen: "Basta Ya Las Promesas Falsas"



"Tenemos dos salones cerrados, ratones, cucarachas, condiciones anti-higienicas y techos derrumbados." Decimos, "basta ya, no mandaremos a nuestros niños a la escuela hasta que estas condiciones no sean corregidas."

Esta fué la observación de los padres de la escuela Hawkin's sobre las presentes condiciones en la escuela quienes el pasado 10 de Septiembre con el apoyo de la comunidad piquetiaron en frente de la escuela Hawkin's.

Por varios años los padres de la escuela Hawkin's han luchado por reparaciones muy necesitadas en el edificio. Este año la Junta de Educación Estatal condeno a dos salones y parte de los techos en varios salones. La Junta de Educación de Newark prometio hacer las reparaciones durante el verano, hecho que resulto en la eliminación del programa del verano en la escuela. Al comenzar el año escolar en Septiembre, los padres observaron que solamente habian pintado un poco, y que actualmente no se habia hecho ningunas reparaciones.

"El edificio esta deteriorando, los baños estan asquerosos, y la calefacción es tan sobre que muchos niños tienen que usar sus abrigos en los salones, lo que resulta en enfermedades y catarros" observo la sra. Roberta Ricks, co-ordinadora del Programa Titulo I de la escuela. "Hemos tenido muchisima suerte que cuando se han caido techos ha sido despues que clases han terminado. Dios no permita que occurra mientras nuestros niños esten en los salones."

Debido a la arriba mencionado; el 10 de Septiembre, nadie fue a la escuela.

Mientras los padres, estudiantes, y respaldantes demostraban en frente de la escuela gritando, "Queremos acción," representantes de los padres se reunián con el señor Eugene Campbell de la Junta de Educación de Newark. Estos le informaron al señor Campbell que nadie entrará al edificio hasta que los trabajadores de mantenimiento no comenzaran ha hacer la reparaciones.

Como resultado de la fuerza y la unidad en la acción de los padres, los trabajadores fueron asignado al edificio el **proximo dia** (en vez de meses y años de largas discusiones sobre el problema.)

Como resultado, el dia 11 de Septiembre la escuela Hawkin's fué fumigada, se hicieron reparaciones electricas y en la plomeriá. Tambien se comenzo las reparaciones en el techo.

El señor Campbell regreso a la escuela para inspeccionar el trabajo hecho y le informo a los padres que los dos salones que habian sido condenados podian ser utilizados tal como estaban. Los padres respondieron que bajo ningunas circunstancias entraran sus niños a esos salones sin que sean reparados. Los niños reciviran clases en el salon de economia domestica, el cual en si no es un salon adecuado para clases regulares, pero los padres afirman que la seguridad de los niños es de más alta prioridad.

Uno de los padres dirigiendose al señor Campbell le dijo , "Esos cuentos, se los puede contar a otras personas, porque nosotros sabemos y exigimos lo que es mejor para nuestros niños."

Aunque se han comenzado las reparaciones muchos padres dudan que el edificio sera sano, y si se haran todas las reparaciones necesarias, debido a pasadas experiencias con la Junta de Educación. Un señor, residente en la calle Cortland nos conto como la Junta habia comprado su casa para construir una extension de la escuela. Lo forzaron a mudarse y la casa permanecio cerrada por sies años. Despues de sies años la rentaron. Un edificio en la calle Ferry(al cruzar la calle de Angelo's) tambien fue comprado por la Junta, fué derrumbido, y el solar permanece vacante.

En el pasado la Junta ha mencionado que no tiene suficientes fondos para programas exigidos por los padres. Han rebajado el numero de maestros en nuestras escuelas, han eliminado reparaciones, materiales educacionales, y programas por completo. Por ejemplo, el año pasado se eliminaron los fondos para la Escuela Comunal del Ironbound, una escuela elementaria en la calle Lafayette y la Avda. Wilson que es dirigida por los padres. Mientras tanto, planeaban construir varias escuelas nuevas en otras partes de la ciudad. Estas escuelas seran construidas en areas donde se planea construir viviendas nuevas. En el area de la calle Broadway, la Junta esta forzando a sies familias a mudarse para construir una de las escuelas.

Igual a la Ciudad, la Junta de Educación parece solamente designar fondos para escuelas nuevas en areas que esten "maduras" para el desarollo de nuevas viviendas. Insisten en gasar sus fondos en areas en cuales esperan atraer una nueva "clase" de población, mientras sacrfican la educación de los que hemos estado en la ciudad por muchos años y pagamos los impuestos que facilitan la construcción de estos edificios(el 25% de nuestras rentas paga los impuestos del edificio.)

Padres y residentes de la ciudad pagan los impuestos que financean a los proyectos de la ciudad. Estas personas no tienen ninguna voz en como ese dinero sera usado. Tales como, donde se construira nuevas escuelas o plantas insustriales, u otras decisiones que afecta a sus vidas.

El ejemplo de los padres de la escuela Hawkin's nos enseña que el pueblo luchando unido puede efectuar cambios positivos. El 15 de Septiembre los niños de la escuela Hawkin's entraran a un edificio limpio, y sano. Lo que quizas se hubiera tomado meses o años en lograr se logro en varios dias. Padres, estudiantes y ciudadanos en general se unieron, se organizaron y ganaron una tremenda victoria!

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El Ironbound Community Corporation ha recibido una donación mediante una fundación privada para mejorar la comunidad del Ironbound. Bajo este projecto SNAP (Stimulating Neighborhood Action Process) o (Proceso y Acción para Estimular Vecindarios) la corporación de la comunidad efectuara donaciones en el vecindario a grupos como circulo de cuadra, circulo de ancianos, grupos de inquilinos, etc..

Las donaciones tienen por máximo $125, teniendo como base una paridad de $2 dolares por cada $1 dolar acumulado. Por ejemplo, si un grupo acumulo $25 por su cuenta, este aplicaria a la Corporación por una donación de $50 dolares.

La Corporación de la Comunidad tendra fondos disponible para aquellos individuos en el vecindario que deseen tomar cursos, asistir a tallares o conferencias y participar en entrenamientos. Fondos para entrenamiento tienen un máximo de $75 por persona, y cada persona que dotengan estos fondos tendrán que compartir sus experiencias con otros.

Si usted o su grupo está interesado en cualesquiera de los puntos arriba mencionados, comuniquese con Vic De Luca en el 95 Fleming Ave. o llame al 344-7210.



Drawing by Elizabeth Catlett

Ironbound Voices is a project of the Ironbound Information Center. We believe that all people are entitled to income, food, clothing, housing, education and health care. We will print articles about groups who are taking steps to make this belief a reality. We will also publish information about your legal and social service rights.

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